THE LOUISVILLE DAILY JOURNAL.

VOLUME XXXVIII. LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1868. NUMBER 61.

LOUISVILLE JOURNAL

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE
LOUISVILLE JOURNAL CO:
Green street, between Third and Fourth.

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JOHN L. KIRBY, Chief Local.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1868.

☞ The proposed bill to except the reconstruction acts out of the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court has called forth from Judge Nicholas a noble remonstrance, which we publish in the Journal of to-day. Our venerable townsman deserves the gratitude of his countrymen. And we believe that he enjoys it. A more sagacious or more faithful sentinel certainly has never stood on the watch-tower of liberty.

☞ The question of forcing negro suffrage upon the whole country, North as well as South, was agitated by the radical leaders in the last Congress. In March, '67, Mr. Wilson, of the Senate, introduced a bill into that body providing, "that there shall be no denial of the elective franchise to any citizen of the United States, by any State, on account of color or race or previous condition, anything in the constitution or laws of the State to the contrary notwithstanding." This bill was not acted on, though most of the radical Senators were said to be in favor of it.

In the ensuing July, Senator Sumner said in one of his radical speeches that he "intended to force negro suffrage" into the Northern States; that it "would secure three thousand votes in Connecticut and fifteen thousand in Pennsylvania. It was needed in New York and Indiana, and, in fact, in every Northern State." It was understood, that, upon this subject, the general opinion of the radicals of the Senate was in full sympathy with him.

The Harrisburg Telegraph, the central organ of the radical party of Pennsylvania, said before the last election in that State: "The radicals of Congress have come to an understanding to pass a bill next winter to enforce negro suffrage upon all the Northern States."

And old Thad. Stevens has made the move in Congress. He has introduced a bill into the House of Representatives to force upon the country a general suffrage bill, to operate independently of the right which the States now have to determine who shall and who shall not exercise the elective franchise within their borders. The bill is as follows:

Be it enacted, &c., That on all questions affecting the whole of the United States whose influence may reach to all national questions such as the election of President, Vice President, and members of Congress, every male citizen of the United States above the age of twenty-one years, who shall have resided ten days within the district where he offers his vote, shall be entitled to vote for all such national officers and on all such national questions. This act shall not affect any municipal elections or those of chartered companies, but it shall apply to all State elections. All such elections shall be by ballot.

We suppose that this bill will pass Congress, and, in that event, we shall have negro suffrage throughout all the States unless the Supreme Court or some other power (the people's own it may well be) shall interpose to save us from the black and loathsome horror. But we have no objection to any attempt of Congress to carry out this atrocity. The projected enactment would sweep away Northern radicalism with the power of a thousand whirlwinds. Try the experiment, oh ye radicals, if ye dare.

☞ The Cincinnati Gazette charges Kentucky with "dominant barbarism," because an Irish mob at Frankfort hung a negro for outraging the person of an Irish child, fifteen years old, and throwing her over a precipice sixty feet high. The Gazette knows very well that such horrid rapes and murders, whether committed by black men or white, have often been thus avenged in all parts of the Union, and will continue to be, so long as man shall keep his human nature. The Gazette speaks of the Frankfort negro as having been simply *accused* of the double crime for which he was executed. It is true that he was not tried in a court of justice, but he was identified by the testimony of the dying child.

It is a noticeable fact, that, while the radical newspapers express the utmost horror at the hanging of the negro ravisher and murderer, they have no words of horror for the all-hellish crimes he perpetrated.

No one can condemn and deprecate mob law more earnestly than we do, but there is good reason to think, that, if the black devil of Frankfort had not been executed as he was, the Freedmen's Bureau would have taken his person out of the hands of the civil law, and, that justice would not have been done upon him at all. The unjust and criminal protection extended by the Bureau to the Freedmen under all circumstances tends directly and powerfully to the encouragement of lynch law.

☞ How can the radicals have the impudence to vaunt a triumph in the Eighth Congressional District of Ohio, when they know that the successful candidate came out strongly before the people in favor of the payment of the principal of the public debt in greenbacks, and when they know that the public knows that they are daily denouncing payment in that currency as downright repudiation and the sum of all "copperheadism".

☞ The Albany Evening Journal sneers at us as "a doughty warrior" because we presume to express an opinion of the campaigns of Gen. Grant. We suppose that we are quite as doughty a warrior as the Albany editor, and as well qualified as he to give an opinion of Grant as a commander. He eulogizes Grant extravagantly and absurdly, not seeming to entertain the slightest doubt that his own military opinions are of immense value.

☞ Congress sets out to frame an entirely new and revolutionary rule of action for the government of the Supreme Court in order to prevent a particular decision in one particular case and directs its battery of general legislation at individuals.

The Louisville Journal wishes, "May the devil fly away with the Bureau!" Which devil, old Beelzebub, or the devil of rebellion?—*Springfield (Ill.) Republican.*

The devil that had possession of your soul and body when you invoked every negro in the country to go habitually armed.

☞ If the radicals carry their point, the main controversy between Southern aspirants for office will be as to which aspirant is the blackest.

☞ Senator Frelinghuysen, in discussing the supplementary reconstruction bill, on Tuesday last, said that the President had no right to send a message to Congress declaring a law enacted by that body unconstitutional. Mr. Frelinghuysen must have but a very scant measure of sense. The Constitution provides that the President may from time to time recommend to Congress such measures as he shall think demanded by the public good. Of course if he thinks an existing law unconstitutional, he may communicate to Congress his opinions as to its unconstitutionality and urge its repeal; and how can he press its repeal as unconstitutional without declaring it unconstitutional?

Mr. F. further says: "Let the Executive of this country attempt to set up his will against the expressed will of Congress, and this country ceases to be a republic and is nothing less than a despotism." All this if the President merely *attempt* to set up his will against the expressed will of Congress! At the bare *attempt*, whether a success or a failure, the republic changes to a despotism. And, no doubt, Mr. F. has the same view as to the Supreme Court. If that body attempt to set up its will against the expressed will of Congress, he unquestionably holds that the country at once becomes a despotism. Well, he may be correct in his view, that, if an attempt be made by the President or the Supreme Court, or both, to set up any will "against the expressed will of Congress," the republic turns to a despotism; but, if so, it can only be because Congress, at any attempt of either or both of the other departments to set up a will in opposition to its own, will strike them down, as it is already striking them down, and erect, as it is already erecting, a despotism upon the mortal dust of the republic.

If the President and the Judiciary have any wills of their own, let them set up their wills, or attempt to set them up whenever they please, and against whatever they please. And then let Congress do the worst it can. If no will can be successfully set up against its expressed will, then we have a despotism already, and the fear of a coming change from a republic to a despotism is idle, and vain, and foolish. Let us not bow down to an already established despotism from the apprehension that one will be established.

He (Humphrey Marshall) wants "cheap money and plenty of it," and believes, with many conservative Democrats who did not even get as near the field as he did, that the bonds issued for money to carry on the war should be paid in a depreciated and worthless currency.—*Forney.*

If our currency is "a depreciated and worthless currency," what party but your own, oh Forney, created it and has rendered it worthless? And isn't this worthless currency the identical currency in which the bond-holders made their loans to the Government? And isn't it the identical currency in which the Government now pays all its debts except the interest on the bonds? And isn't it the identical currency in which it pays all pensioners, all officers of the army and navy, and all civil officers, and all public employes, yourself included, throughout the country? And isn't it the identical currency in which you, as Secretary of the Senate and the the owner of two newspapers both daily, do whatever paying you do at all?

Why should not your radical Congres and your radical self be ashamed to cancel obligations with worthless currency? And why shouldn't the bond-holders be ashamed to sponge out the debts due from them with worthless currency, whilst demanding, that, for the worthless currency furnished by them on loan to the Government, they shall have nothing less valuable than gold?

A worthless currency? Are you not rather hard upon your friends and yourself?

☞ Forney praises the "*generosity of the Republicans of Alabama in conceding to the Northern residents the several Congressional nominations.*" Think of it, fellow-countrymen! Northern men selected for *all* the Congressional nominations in a once proud Southern State! Northern men chosen who went there with carpet-bags in their hands, or packs upon their backs, expressly to grab the offices and whatever else they could! Not a solitary Southern man deemed fit to be a Yankee adventurer's competitor! And this, oh nigger, is thy work! And, oh Congress, it is thine! And, oh satan, it is thine!

☞ The radicals say that the Supreme Court, if it should try the constitutionality of acts of Congress, would be going into *politics*, and that it has no right to do this. And so they propose to legislate that the concurrence of two-thirds of the Judges shall be necessary to decide an act of Congress unconstitutional. But would not the trial of Congressional laws by the Court, if a concurrence of two-thirds were required, be just as much "going into politics" as it simply a bare majority were necessary?

What fools these radicals do make of themselves and try to make of the people!

☞ The Norwich (Ct.) Bulletin, radical, says: "That there was a slight foundation for the story" (about Grant's condition on a late occasion) "is not denied, and the General as deeply regrets it as any of his friends."

Indeed? Well, no doubt President Johnson regrets his condition on the day of his inauguration as Vice-President as deeply as any of his friends. But can any amount of regret secure him, even after the lapse of seven years, against the sneers and the vituperations of his enemies?

☞ The Western Citizen, a neutral journal published at Paris in this State, has been purchased by F. L. McChesney and L. P. Fisher, who have carried it at once to the Democratic front, where, if we may judge from the tried ability and fidelity of the senior editor and proprietor, it will do effective as well as gallant service for the country. We predict for the Citizen under its new management very great success. We wish it the greatest.

☞ The Louisiana radical convention, it seems, are about to fix the salaries of the Secretary of State, Treasurer, and Auditor at two thousand dollars. This is about $5 40 per day. The niggers and mean whites of the convention have fixed their own compensation at $8 00 per day and twenty cents mileage, but they think $5 40 per day and no mileage quite enough for Secretary of State, Treasurer, and Auditor! Valuable nigs! Invaluable mean white folks!

☞ The white radicals in the South are the meanest of human things, and the niggers are not much better.

[For the Louisville Journal.]

THE JUDICIAL VETO—THE POWER OF CONGRESS TO ANNUL THAT VETO CONSIDERED.

BY

S. S. NICHOLAS.

"The judicial power shall extend to all cases in law and equity arising under this Constitution," &c.

"The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme Court and in such inferior courts as Congress may from time to time order and establish."

"In all other cases the Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction, with such exceptions and under such regulations as Congress shall make."

The mere equivalent of this express language is contained in the following paraphrase: Congress shall organize a Supreme Court, which when organized shall have appellate jurisdiction over all cases arising under the Constitution, except so far as limited by Congress.

The court having been organized and its appellate jurisdiction prescribed so as to reach all cases of sufficient amount arising under the Constitution, the question is whether Congress can now annul the power of the court by a prohibition of its appellate jurisdiction over cases involving the constitutional validity of Congressional acts.

The constitutionality of the reconstruction acts is the most important question that ever has occurred or can occur for judicial decision. If the Supreme Court can be deprived of its appellate jurisdiction over that question, it can equally be deprived of all its appellate jurisdiction, as can also all the inferior courts be deprived of their original jurisdiction, and the whole Judicial Department be thus practically abolished, without the substitution of other tribunals for the exercise of that judicial power which the Constitution imperatively requires to be vested and kept in constant use.

In this aspect, the question for consideration is, whether the power to construct and regulate carries with it, under the broad unqualified language used, the power to destroy the Judicial Department. The *right* so to destroy is a different matter from the *power*. Incautious language may have given the power, whilst evident intent, as developed in the whole scope and spirit of the Constitution, denies the *right* to make such destruction.

It might be a question of some nicety before a mere judicial tribunal whether the want of *right* could be treated as equivalent to a want of *power*, so as to justify its veto of such action as unconstitutional. The determining of that question not being necessary for the present purpose, its decision will be left for the courts. Its previous settlement is not at all necessary for its proper decision by the tribunal before which it is now pending—that great tribunal of public opinion, which will authoritatively pronounce its decision through the ballot-box. Though all casuists agree that a violation of the spirit of the Constitution is as morally wrong as the violation of its plain letter, yet the courts are properly cautious about carrying out the apothegm. The popular tribunal, on the contrary, is vastly more solicitous about the inviolability of the spirit than the mere letter of the Constitution. Before this tribunal Congress must not only prove the power but the *right* to exercise it in the manner now attempted for destroying the Supreme Court.

That eminent jurist, Horace Binney, "the head of the American bar," from his great zeal in the Union cause, made a chivalric effort to justify President Lincoln for disregarding the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus*, before its suspension by Congress. In the discussion which ensued the publication of his argument, he found himself pressed by the argument of his adversaries, that Congress having the power, not the right, to repeal or deny the writ, must be the department to which the inhibition against its suspension was directed, and used the following forcible language in disproof of any such power of repeal:

"Congress has discretion as to the number, order, and jurisdiction of the inferior courts; but has no discretion as to vesting or not vesting the whole judicial power in Courts of some description.

"To admit that it is mandatory on Congress to create tribunals in which the whole judicial power may vest, and yet argue that it is within the absolute discretion of Congress to give or withhold the instrumental powers necessary to the exercise of the whole, is to argue without color or semblance of reason.

"The Judiciary is an independent department throughout. It is created and established by the Constitution. The Legislature, as far as regards this department, is the organ or agent of the Constitution, to give the judicial power its place of abode and its active powers. Congress in this matter has no discretion. Congress can no more withhold tribunals than withhold the vesting of judicial power—no more withhold the instruments by which the tribunals can act than withhold the tribunals—no more do any of these things than lawfully abdicate or defeat the Constitution.

"The Legislature is a moral and constitutional power and cannot by any form of law effectually do anything that is contrary to the mandate of the Constitution, nor omit to do what it is commanded to do. There are infinite things which are within its discretion to do or not to do; but to give the necessary organization to the Judicial Department is not within its discretion, *for that would have been a discretion to destroy the Constitution.* Congress is constitutionally bound to do what is necessary to enable the Judiciary to exercise their powers. *It is the condition on which their own co-ordinate power exists.*

"Inconsiderate is the attribution to Congress of plenary and untrammelled discretion in any case where the Constitution requires that body to act to a certain and definite end. The mandate is the trammel. The power is a trust to act; and a trust to act, created by the Constitution, is a command to act, which is violated by not acting, *or by acting in opposition to the end or purpose of the trust and command.* Otherwise Congress may constitutionally destroy the Constitution. An act to deprive the courts of the writ of habeas corpus, or any other writ necessary to the exercise of judicial power, would be an unconstitutional assault on a coordinate department against the mandate of the Constitution. It would be an insurrection of the creature against his creator.

"Nothing has passed more completely into a primary truth, than that the Constitution is a government of enumerated, specific powers, confined to the exercise of such powers with their necessary and proper means, all others being reserved to the States or to the people; and consequently that the power *ultimæ necessitatis* does not exist in this limited government.

"It is preposterous to suppose that somebody not the President may be selected by Congress to execute the power of arrest and imprisonment during suspension of the habeas corpus privilege. The doctrine that Congress can *in any event* choose another Executive, when the President is in office, is revolutionary."

There is no need for entire concurrence in all this forcible language of Mr. Binney, to yield assent to the great plausibility of the idea he enunciates, that a Judicial Department kept in full action over all the subjects confided to it by the Constitution is necessary to the very existence of the co-ordinate power of Congress itself. It is fully in accordance with the generally received theory, that the three great departments must always be in full vitality, with the free exercise of those powers given as counter-checks to each other. It is not at all irrational to presume an intention, that, if either of the departments were paralyzed or stricken down, the other two ought to suspend all action until the suffering department should be restored. The intention is very clear that all legislation should be subject to two vetoes, one by the President, the other by the Judiciary. As a *non obstante* clause dispensing with the President's signature could not save the necessity for an act receiving the Presidential approval, so neither could a similar clause save it from the judicial veto. The clear purpose, the ruling principle of the Constitution is not to trust implicitly to Congressional virtue and intelligence as to usurpations over the Constitution, but to require the actual or presumable concurrence of the other two departments. It was the clear, indisputable intention that there should be a Judiciary with ample jurisdiction and power to prevent Congress from disobeying or acting outside the Constitution. In the absence of such a Judicial department, Congress would have no more rightful power to legislate except towards its reinstatement than would a minority of the Senate to legislate in the absence of a quorum of that body. The absence of any one of the departments would suspend the functions of all three, the virtual or potential presence of the whole being necessary to that departmental *quorum* which alone can justify Congress in the attempted performance of its legislative functions. Intelligent observers cannot refuse to admit that the mere fear of a judicial veto is much more efficacious generally with members of Congress, towards preventing violation of the Constitution, than is the felt obligation of their official oaths. A construction is indispensable which shall in some way prevent their escape from that salutary fear, by any device, for the nullification of the judicial veto. All that was contemplated Congress should or would do, as all that heretofore has been done, was to regulate the amount which should entitle a case to be carried to the Supreme Court, whilst this and such like exceptions are all that the Constitution intended Congress should have power to make.

It is not an unplausible construction to say that the clause "with such exceptions and under such regulations as Congress shall make" does not carry the power arbitrarily to make any conceivable exception or regulation, for that power might be so used, under the mandate to institute a proper Supreme Court, as to enable Congress, by revoking its jurisdiction, practically to destroy all its power. It would be a plain subversion of the fundamental theory upon which the government is built, to enable Congress to withdraw its legislation from the judicial test of its compatibility with the Constitution.

Strong as was popular distrust of legislative discretion, at the inauguration of our governments State and Federal, yet that distrust has been greatly on the increase, from experience of the practical workings of those governments. There has been no revision of State constitutions or the making of original constitutions within the present century, that new curtailment of legislative discretion has not been introduced. On the other hand, there has been no recollected instance of important curtailment of judicial power. This sufficiently indicates what violence would be done to public sentiment if Congress were permitted to release itself from the indispensable check and control of the Supreme Court, as to the constitutionality of its acts.

This question was tried and settled before the popular forum in Kentucky more than forty years ago. It arose out of the memorable "Old Court and New Court" controversy. A powerful "relief" party, being greatly incensed against the judges of the Court of Appeals, for deciding their relief legislation to be unconstitutional, and not having the requisite majority in both Houses to remove them by address, resorted to a repeal of the statute organizing their court to accomplish that object, and by way of substitute passed an act to create a new court, with a new set of judges. The validity of this mode of getting rid of judges was more thoroughly and ably discussed than any legal question has ever been discussed from the stump. The "New Court" party contended, that, having all the non-prohibited legislative power, every legislature must have the power to repeal any statute passed by a previous legislature. But the people answered them: Your undisputed general power to repeal did not authorize you to use the power for the purpose of removing the judges by the vote of a mere majority of the two Houses, when the Constitution required a two thirds' majority. The rightful decision of the people was that an admitted power could not and should not be used for an unconstitutional purpose.

This decision was the highest manifestation ever yet given of popular capacity for self-government. It was given in despite of strong feeling in favor of the legislation which the court had vetoed and in despite of the most eloquent demagoguery, denouncing the judges as would-be kings. Such being the character of the decision, it is the wont of intelligent Kentuckians to view it as the proudest feather in the cap of their much-loved mother—far transcending in beauty and value all her military renown. The remembrance of this example gives us good hope that the nation will make a similar response to the Congressional destructives when they come to seek popular absolution for their attempt to use the power to regulate the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court for the purpose of annulling the court's veto power over their reconstruction acts.

Unlike the people of Kentucky, the nation, in making its decision, will be under no influencing prepossession in favor of the object sought to be accomplished by the reconstruction acts. Its rooted prejudices all have an opposite tendency. The nation is still thoroughly imbued by that wise race prejudice—wise for the whole human family because so bountifully bestowed by nature, and especially wise for Americans because so carefully inculcated by the great founders of their government as a necessary preventive against the deterioration of that white race by whom and for whom the government was created—a deterioration that would necessarily result from amalgamation with the inferior race of negroes. The great body of the nation—nearly all of it which is not thoroughly tainted by radical party feeling—has and can have no sympathy with a policy which may give us twenty-two negro Senators and some sixty negro Representatives in Congress; a policy which, politically, enslaves seven or eight millions of whites, under the rule of less than four millions of ignorant, brutish, not-half-civilized negroes, by the aid of a military despotism; a policy which, if viewed as a punishment for an already severely punished, subdued rebellion, attempts to inflict the punishment by means of an *ex post facto* bill of attainder of the most execrably tyrannous character, which indiscriminately punishes the innocent with the guilty, some six or seven million of the comparatively guiltless, for the sake of punishing those few hundred thousand who were actively participant in the rebellion, and most of whom are legally absolved from that crime by the pardon they have received, and who cannot now be so punished without national dishonor, without a perfidious violation of that amnesty treaty of unsurpassable sanctity under which they surrendered and ceased the rebellion; a policy which, in disregard of the permanent welfare of both whites and blacks, invites both to an exterminating war of races, which it is confessed cannot be kept from breaking forth but by the continued presence of an enormous standing army at a heavy expense to the otherwise overwhelmed nation; a policy which indefinitely postpones to a distant future the restoration of that national amity so indispensable to a prosperous Union and of that reinvigorated internal commerce for which the nation is so earnestly praying; a policy which has undisguisedly for its main object the increase and retention of the party power which has been flagrantly abused by that minority faction now ruling Congress, and who, despite the known wishes of their constituents, are fast driving the government to perdition—in fine, a policy which offers no inducement for the Constitution-loving nation to permit any hindrance to the exercise of that veto power so indispensable to keeping Congressional action within the Constitution, the very purpose, the most important, indispensable purpose for which the court was created by the Constitution. It is that court, and its checking control over unconstitutional State and Congressional legislation, that, above all other parts of our government, has elicited the envying admiration of all the superior intelligence of Europe and perfected the loving admiration of our own countrymen. The nation will affirm the decision of the people of Kentucky, that no power can be constitutionally used for an unconstitutional purpose.

It will not be amiss, in conclusion, to corroborate the opinion of Mr. Binney by that of Daniel Webster, as conveyed in the following forcible language: "No conviction is deeper in my mind than that the maintenance of judicial power is essential and indispensable to the very being of this government. The Constitution without it would be no Constitution, the government no free government. The judicial power is the protecting power of the whole government. Its position is on the outer wall. * * By the absolute necessity of the case, the members of the Supreme Court become judges of the extent of constitutional powers. They are the great arbiters between contending sovereignties. * * The judiciary power is conferred and the Supreme Court established by the Constitution."

OUR FRANKFORT LETTER.

FRANKFORT, Feb. 3, 1868.

To the Editors of the Louisville Journal:

THEMES FOR GOSSIP

just now are most abundant with the usually quiet citizens of this usually quiet city. Incidents and accidents of the late tragedy are rehearsed with many an interpolation, that ever gives it a new and deeper interest. Jokes and scrapes that escaped the general crowd of excursionists on their late trip to the Western Athens are hourly brought to light, and told with a zest that furnishes unceasing food for laughter and enjoyment, whilst the fun and the frolic—the mistakes and the mystifications—the beauty and the brilliancy of our late grand masquerade hop are all tongue-waggers of the first order, and the dwellers in Frankfort have awoke to the gayer life which marks "the height of the season," and renders their city a bad place to leave. The bright bracing weather that has lately come upon us has been most conducive to hilarity and pleasure-worship, and, at almost all hours of the day, the many-hued dresses of fair shoppers—the bob-tailed appearance of our business men, and the stately beaver-crowned groups of the five-dollars-per-day gentlemen may be seen upon our streets, greatly enlivening the appearance thereof. Lighting up the gloomy recesses of the State Capitol lobbies and seriously interfering with the passage of turnpike bills by their bright and distracting presence, are daily to be seen living, breathing, and beautiful fashion-plates, so provocative of communications to the "Yeoman" whose lines all end with "love and dove," "bliss and kiss," "eyes and skies," *ad infinitum.* Out upon the glassy, frozen surface of the Benson, screaming, slipping, sliding, and skimming along, hundreds of joyous skaters of both sexes have daily assembled and drank in enjoyment with the health-giving breeze. Within cosy and brilliant parlors, belles and beaux, admiring and admired, nightly assemble together to while away the long winter evenings with social converse and social nonsense, and winter is robbed of much of its gloom.

THEODORE O'HARA.

I know of nothing that I have read with more interest and pleasure than the noble tribute paid this celebrated poet and gallant soldier by that graceful and always interesting writer, "Attorney Fairfax," of the Louisville Courier; and I am convinced that his suggestion to bring O'Hara's remains to our beautiful cemetery and there place them among Kentucky's honored dead will meet with the hearty approval of all true Kentuckians. He loved this beautiful spot in life, and oft bathed his poetic soul in its cooling shadows, and it is meet and proper that he should sleep there with a monument as lasting as the last syllable of recorded time.

THE DOINGS OF THE SENATE THIS MORNING

this morning were at times of very decided interest, especially the discussion which was born of the introduction of the resolution offered in the House a few days since by Hon. W. B. Read, of Larue, to return a valuable atlas which was supposed to have been captured from a family living in Savannah, Georgia, during the war. Several warm and earnest speeches were made, but I could not fail to be impressed with the idea that those who spoke in opposition to its passage had unwittingly misconceived the spirit of the resolution, or were otherwise too tender-footed. The resolution, although it had passed the House by a very decided majority, was tabled. I have noticed on several occasions a disposition on the part of the radical portion of both houses to cry down any move looking to past offenses, and to very feelingly deprecate the abuse of Democratic power, and it never fails to strike my humble judgment that such considerateness and leniency for the weaker side would have appeared equally as appropriate and ennobling in the palmy days of *their* undisputed sway. But "consistency is a jewel" not to be found at all times and in all places.

IN THE HOUSE

the great red fox-and-gray-wolf-scalp question fell like a thunderbolt in the cloudless calm of listless legislation. yet, as an evidence of the ability to grasp great questions by their horns and dispose of them at short notice, a member, immediately after the reading of the bill, had an amendment ready, wherein he proposed that a premium on crows' and wood-peckers' scalps be included. This amendment could not be made plainly visible to a majority of his peers, and was consequently sent oblivion-ward by a very general and noisy—no! I learn that Judge Phister, of Mason, who has been strenuously endeavoring, for nearly two weeks, to introduce his bill providing for the publication in newspapers of Sheriffs' sales, certain legal advertisements, &c., has at last succeeded in reporting it. I am aware that there is a most erroneous and injurious impression upon the minds of many that this bill is solely for the benefit of newspaper publishers, whereas the truth of the matter lies in the assertion that it is for the benefit of litigants of all classes, and a careful inspection of the provisions of the bill will, I think, convince even the most skeptical that such is the case. One of the most serious objections that I have yet heard advanced against the bill is that "people who are compelled to sell their property or have it sold do not like to have the fact published to the world." This is nothing more or less than a genuine school-boy argument, which men of calibre cannot afford to lose time in discussing. The bill will be regularly brought before the House on Wednesday next at 10½ o'clock A. M., and it is believed that the members of this Legislature will not permit their State to be a laggard in aught that conduces to the welfare of her citizens as the passage of this bill would most assuredly do.

THE ADJOURNMENT QUESTION

was gently agitated in the Senate this morning by a resolution offered by a member thereof to the effect that they adjourn on the 2d day of March prox., and stand adjourned until the 5th of January, 1869. It was "laid over" for future consideration.

THE YOUNG GIRL

who was so foully dealt with a few days since is reported to be in a fair way to recover.

VALARE.

A RASCAL'S INGENUITY—A QUEER INSTRUMENT FOR CUTTING OUT POCKETS.—We were yesterday shown, by a well-known detective police officer, a very singular and ingenious little instrument, taken from a notorious thief, who had had it made for the purpose of cutting out people's pockets. On the end of the little machine was a hook, which is used to catch the pants in front of the pocket, and then on a sort of slide is a sharp two-edged blade that cuts the cloth, while at the same time a pair of forceps secures the pocket-book. The whole thing was so unique, and exhibited such an amount of cunning, that we could not but think how useful a citizen the inventor could have been, if he had only turned his skill and brains in the proper channel. The detective, by actual experiments, easily convinced us that any ordinarily skillful thief could quietly relieve a person of their wallet (that is if they had one) without the least chance of detection.—*Cincinnati Times.*

SECRETARY STANTON.—It begins to leak out that the Radicals had some other motive in reinstating Secretary Stanton besides that of placing him in the Cabinet as a thorn in the side of President Johnson. It appears that a good many old claims in the War Department, dating from the period of the rebellion, and rejected from time to time as being of too outrageous a character to be recognized, are being urged upon him now for payment by some of the men who helped to reinstate him. His predecessor *ad interim* did not venture to assume their responsibility, but the present incumbent, judging from the way in which his reinstatement has been effected, may be thought impelled by gratitude to liquidate the claims, even though they relate to impositions of shoddy, which could only be tolerated during the war epoch.—*Wash. Cor. N. Y. Herald.*

THE WAY TO GET RICH—A MODEL OF INDUSTRY.—There is a German peddler woman in this city, who has an estate of $75,000. This lady came from Germany to this city some fifty years since, landing on our wharf with only three dollars and fifty cents in her pocket; then she used to buy a very small stock of notions, starting business from that date as a regular market peddler. From the commencement, she has made it a rule to be at her accustomed stand by 5 o'clock in the morning. As soon as she had accumulated a few dollars ahead, she bought an out-lot, and kept up this practice until we now find her the possessor of a very handsome estate. The smiles of Fortune have not caused her to relax a single particle of energy, and she is just as punctual at three-score years of age as when in the prime of life.—*Cincinnati Times.*

BURIED IN A WELL.—The Mt. Pleasant (Iowa) Journal says that Hiram Edwards, who resides two miles south of that place, met his death on last Wednesday by being buried alive in a well one mile north of Oakland. He was digging a well, in sandy soil, and had sunk it to the depth of twenty-five feet, when, about 4 o'clock in the evening, the curbing gave way, entirely closing the well above him. The alarm was given, and every effort made to relieve him, but in vain. He was heard, by the men digging, for two hours after the accident, to exclaim: "Be quick, I can hold out but little longer." He was not reached until 10 o'clock at night, and when reached was found dead. He smothered to death. Mr. Edwards was about thirty-five years of age and leaves a wife and three children.

Cabbage boiled in a bag is said to equal cauliflower.

THE NEW YORK MEETING.

LETTER OF SENATOR DOOLITTLE.

The following letter, from Hon. J. R. Doolittle, was read at the meeting held in New York Thursday night:

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27, 1868.

To Henry Leibenan and others, Committee, &c., &c.:

GENTLEMEN: Your letter of invitation is duly received.

It costs me a struggle to decline to accept. My whole soul is with you, and with all of my countrymen everywhere who are organizing to rescue constitutional liberty from overthrow by that radicalism which controls the dominant majority in Congress. Two measures are now pending, (they have already passed the House), which, if consummated, tend to revolutionize the government. The first, in direct violation of the Constitution, takes away from the President the command of the army and the execution of the laws in ten States of the Union. It places the command of the army and the execution of the laws in the hands of the General, independent of the President, who ceases thereby to be Commander-in-Chief. In a word, it creates an absolute dictatorship.

The other measure aims to subordinate the judiciary department to Congress also. The number of judges of the Supreme Court is eight, and this bill proposes that no judgment shall be pronounced against the validity of a law of Congress except by two-thirds of the whole number of judges. Two-thirds of eight is more than five. To be precise, two-thirds of eight is five and one-third. As the opinion of a judge cannot be divided, and must be wholly for, or wholly against the validity of a law, the practical effect of requiring two-thirds of eight judges to concur is the same as if three-fourths were required. Six judges must concur in opinion to weigh down the opinions of two.

This is placing false weights in the balance. This is placing in the balance, in favor of any usurpation Congress may attempt against the Executive or judiciary department, the weight of three opinions in advance, fixed—immovably fixed—by law. It leaves the point to be decided by a majority of five opinions only. If three of the five shall decide in favor of the validity of the law, Congress is to be sustained in any usurpation it may attempt. We all know, as power always tends to enlarge itself, that constitutions are made on purpose to defend minorities from being trampled upon by majorities. Majorities are powerful, and able to protect themselves.

The Supreme Court was established as the tribunal of last resort; to uphold the Constitution as the supreme law over Congress, as well as over all else; to hold a just and even balance in our system; and to determine the boundary line between the powers delegated by the people to the Federal Government, and those which were reserved to the States. In the strong language of him who has ever been revered as the father of the Constitution:

"The plain fact of the case is that the Constitution of the United States was created by the people composing the respective States, who alone had the right; that they organized the Government into legislative, executive, and judicial departments, delegating thereto certain portions of power to be exercised over the whole, and reserving the other portions to themselves respectively. As these distinct portions of power were to be exercised by the General Government and by the State governments, by each within certain spheres, and as, of course, controversies concerning the boundaries of their power would happen, it was provided that they should be decided by the Supreme Court of the United States, so constituted as to be as impartial as it could be made by the mode of appointment and responsibility of the judges.—*James Madison's Writings, vol. 1, p. 18.*"

Now how can the Supreme Court hold a just and even balance between the General Government and State governments if three of its judges can weigh down five?

If, in case of encroachment by Congress upon the rights reserved to the States, or upon the liberties of the people, it shall require six judges to overcome two?

Just Heaven! has it come to this, that, in the madness and blind fanaticism which rule the hour, it requires six judges in favor of that constitutional liberty for which our fathers and British ancestors have been struggling for five hundred years to weigh down the opinions of two judges in favor of absolute military despotism, of abolishing all civil law and civil government even, in ten States of the Union, and among eight millions of people?

The case of McCardle is that of a civilian arraigned for trial by military commission. It is now before the Supreme Court on appeal from a decision by the United States Circuit Court for Mississippi, on habeas corpus. Congress proposes to enact that this man shall be deprived of his liberty and sentenced by military court to death, it may be, although five of the eight judges of the Supreme Court shall decide that such an outrage upon constitutional liberty, in time of peace, is forbidden by the express language of the Constitution. He shall not be set at liberty if three of the judges of that court shall be of opinion that the Constitution of the United States is suspended or overthrown in the State where he resides.

This McCardle case is not all. There are several now in prison under sentence of death by these radical courts-martial awaiting a death warrant from the President.

By the strongest appeals to the Senate when the military despotism bill passed in 1867, the minority prevailed upon some of the majority to vote with them, and a provision was inserted that no sentence of death should be executed without the approval of the President. But for that this terrible measure would have been already stained with blood. The President, though urged by the military commanders to issue the order for execution, has refrained from doing so.

In the defence of the great mass of my rights and liberties, as a citizen of Wisconsin, I must rely upon the government of that State.

First of all, the State defends my life; Congress has nothing to do with that.

The State defends my person from assault; Congress has nothing to do with that.

The State defends my reputation; Congress has nothing to do with that.

The State defends my wife and children; Congress has nothing to do with that.

The State defends my home from trespass, from arson, from burglary, and all my property from theft and from robbery; Congress has nothing to do with that.

In all my dearest rights, relations, interests, family, character, person, liberty, and life, I am defended by the laws of Wisconsin, not by the laws of Congress at all.

Nothing is more clear, therefore, than the necessity of guarding with a jealous care against all encroachments by the Federal Government upon the just rights of the State governments, for it is only under their authority that my most precious interests are secured. The Supreme Court is organized by the Constitution for the purpose of holding, not a false balance, but a just and even balance between these rights which the State government secures, and certain other rights, just as sacred, if not so near and dear, secured to me by the Federal Government against encroachments by the State, against insurrection in the State, against invasions from abroad, and in controversies which may arise between me and the citizens of another State—all of which it is the duty of Congress to defend or secure.

Suppose Congress, under political excitement, pass a law encroaching upon my rights of life, or liberty, or person, or property, which belong to the State to defend, and that a case arises in the Supreme Court to determine whether the State government or the Federal Government has usurped power over the question, shall the Supreme Court hold an even balance between the States, on the one hand, and Congress, on the other? Or shall that court hold its balance with one side already loaded down by a law of Congress *in favor* of its own usurpations?

Upon this very question of its usurpations shall Congress prevent even-handed justice, by placing a manacle upon one of her hands?

Justice hitherto represented as a majestic woman, with eyes bandaged, holding a pair of even balances must hereafter be represented with false balances in her hand, with one eye uncovered, no longer looking straight forward in search of truth, but askant and obsequious, seeking apologies for the usurpations of central power.

In our system two forces are ever struggling with each other; one tending towards centralization, the other towards the States. Each operating without the other would destroy the system. As in the solar system, there the centripetal force left to itself alone would draw all the planets to the sun, and thus destroy that system. The centrifugal force, left to itself alone, would drive the planets into infinite space, and thus destroy that system also. But the continued operation of both forces, the one balancing the other, retains all in their proper orbits. How long could that system last if the centripetal force should be doubled? The other force remaining the same could no longer balance it; all would go to the center. If the centrifugal force were doubled, it could no longer be counterbalanced by the other, and the planets would leave their orbits and wander through space.

So if the Supreme Court, which holds the balance between these political forces in our system, is to be so chained and manacled, that unless six-eighths of the judges shall decide against it, the decision shall always favor centralization, how long will it require to concentrate all the powers of government at Washington, and to practically destroy the States as a part of our system?

And, on the other hand, if it required six-eighths of the judges to declare the validity of any law of Congress, would not this government be in danger of losing its just authority?

There is another measure proposed in the House. It may pass that body. It has been reported by a majority of the Judiciary Committee.

It is proposed by law to compel the Supreme Court to dismiss the appeal of McCardle, and to make all similar appeals to the Supreme Court impossible. I can hardly believe such a law can pass the Senate. It is an open confession that Radical reconstruction is unconstitutional, and that they dare not come to a decision in the Supreme Court.

Pass that bill, in addition to the rest, and the last vestige of civil law or civil jurisdiction is swept away, from the Potomac to the Rio Grande.

From where I stood this morning, upon the steps of the Capitol, with the flag of the Union over me, I can look across a river and look upon a land of absolute, unqualified despotism. If I visit Mount Vernon, and sit down by the tomb of Washington, I sit under the shadow of military dictatorship, more unlimited than can be found in any civilized country upon the globe. Constitutional liberty is already bound, scourged, and crowned with thorns here—here, in our own sacred temple.

Shall the General of the army, urged on by the radical chief priests, crucify her on this sacred Capitol Hill? in her own home? under her own banner? amid the scoffs and jeers of all the despots of the world?

Let the people answer.

Respectfully yours,
J. R. DOOLITTLE.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Philadelphia has a funded debt of $25,677,529.

North Carolina owes $23,696,000.

Portland has six license candidates for Mayor.

The Charlotte (N. C.) mint has been reopened.

Carl Schurz is at Frankfort-on-the-Maine.

Some of our earthquake has visited England.

Horse-flesh is to be eaten in New York.

Minnesota has 400,000 souls.

Whisky is now called "stamp juice."

Michigan shipped over eleven million pounds of wool last year.

The exports of Great Britain fell off four millions sterling last year.

One of Kossuth's colonels is teaching languages at Boston.

It is estimated that twelve million newspapers are printed daily.

Thirty thousand people are said to have perished of yellow fever in New Orleans.

The Queen of Greece is fascinating her subjects by economy.

Russians drink double as much absynthe as they did formerly.

Great distress prevails among the working class of Quebec.

Dr. Livingstone was last seen on the 1st of October.

Iowa has no State debt and has a million of inhabitants.

Henry J. Raymond is to write a history of Gen. Grant.

Napoleon shakes his head about sending a minister to the Court of Juarez. He can't see it.

The present is the two hundred and fifty-seventh Pope.

Napoleon lobbied his army bill through himself.

Seven million bushels of wheat have been sent to market from Minnesota already.

Over two hundred wild turkeys have been shot near Manassas, Va., this season.

The Lord's prayer is incorrectly repeated in nearly all the pulpits in Springfield, Mass.

The commencement-exercises at Yale are hereafter to comprise only sixteen speeches.

When Train was a small boy he used to spend his time learning poetry, which he afterwards spouted.

Rev. Thomas Young, aged eighty-six, married his fifth wife, aged eighty-three, a few days ago. The bride has one hundred descendants.

An unromantic youth in New York hung himself with a towel to a hat peg, and thus pegged out of existence.

Northampton belles complain of a trader who has sold them hair dye which turns their scalps a brilliant red.

Schools of fish can be seen moving near the bottom in deep water by the aid of the palaviscope, to be obtained at any optician's.

In St. John, New Brunswick, hot coffee is sold at three cents per cup. It is real mocha-rye.

Com. Vanderbilt has curtailed the free-pass privileges of the members of the New York Legislature.

Aquaria are the latest sweet things in the earring line. They are made of rock crystal filled with real live water animals on a small scale.

The people of St. Thomas are in doubt as to whom they belong; but it always was a characteristic of that Apostle to be in that condition.

George Francis Train styles himself the representative of the New World. Would it not be an excellent idea to send Tom Thumb over as our physical representative?

The mail reports from Paris state that the marriage of M'lle Patti and the Marquis de Caux was then arranged. "La Diva's" fortune amounts to £40,000.

The horses attached to the fire apparatus understand the sound of the gongs in the engine-houses as well as do car horses the sound of the conductor's bell.

Speaking of leap year, the Deseret News says it doesn't make much difference out there, as the Mormon ladies have always the privilege of popping the question to a marriageable saint.

A young woman flogged a man on a New York ferry-boat Tuesday morning for insinuating that her name was Mary Ann, and that she was an old acquaintance.

An Illinois negro ordered his wife to put crape on the door, preparatory to beating her brains out with a chair; but she furnished the corpse by cutting the thread of his sable existence with her scissors.

Arrival and Departure of Mails.

	CLOSES.	ARRIVES.
First Eastern	2 00 P. M.	6 0 A. M.
Second Eastern	12 00 P. M.	5:30 P. M.
First St. Louis, Mo	2 00 P. M.	8 00 A. M.
Second St. Louis, Mo	12 00 P. M.	5 30 P. M.
First Indianap's & Chicago	2 00 P. M.	8:00 A. M.
Second Ind. & Chicago	12 00 P. M.	5:30 P. M.
First Nashville, Memphis, & all Southern Mails	12 00 P. M.	4:30 A. M.
Second Nashville & Memphis	5:30 P. M.	3 30 P. M.
First Lexington, Frankfort, and Way Mails	12 00 P. M.	11 00 A. M.
Second Lexington, Frankfort, & Way Mails	1:30 P. M.	7 00 P. M.
Louisville & Bardstown Railroad	1:30 P. M.	9:30 A. M.
Louisville & Cincinnati Mail boat	9 00 A. M.	6 00 A. M.
Louisville & Evansville Mail boats—Leaves Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays	1:30 P. M.	6 00 A. M.
Shawneetown—Leaves Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays	12 00 P. M.	6 00 P. M.
Taylorsville & Bloomfield—Leaves Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays	12 00 P. M.	2 00 P. M.
First Shelbyville	12 00 P. M.	6 00 P. M.
Second Shelbyville	1:30 P. M.	7 00 P. M.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

NASHVILLE RAILROAD.

	Arrive.	Depart.
Nashville & Memphis Mail	5:00 P. M.	8:30 A. M.
Nashville & Memphis Express	4:00 A. M.	6:50 P. M.
Crab Orchard Express	2:05 P. M.	7:30 A. M.
Bardstown Accommodation	9:15 A. M.	3:40 P. M.

LEXINGTON AND FRANKFORT RAILROAD.

		Depart.
Lexington	6:00 A. M.	2:30 P. M.
Accommodation	4:15 P. M.	

JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD.

Arrive.	Depart.
4:30 P.M. except Sunday	5:00 A.M. except Sunday
3:00 A.M. "	1:40 P.M. exc't Sun. & Sat.
7:15 A.M. daily	4:00 P.M. daily
6:00 A.M. "	6:00 P.M. "

Regular Packets.

	Departures.
Cincinnati	10:00 A. M. 4:00 P. M.; Sundays 2:00 P. M.
All places on the river, to Henderson	4:00 P. M.

LOUISVILLE JOURNAL

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE

LOUISVILLE JOURNAL CO.

JOURNAL OFFICE BUILDING,

Green street, between Third and Fourth.

GEO. D. PRENTICE, } Editors.
PAUL R. SHIPMAN, }
JOHN L. KIRBY, Chief Local.

SUBSCRIPTIONS BY MAIL—IN ADVANCE.

Daily per year	$12 00
Daily for 6 months	6 00
Daily for 3 months	3 25
Daily for 1 month	1 25

WEEKLY SUBSCRIPTIONS.—One copy for twelve months $2 50; twenty copies, with a copy to the getter up of the club, $40.

Additions may be made to the club, at club rates, at any time.

DELIVERED IN THE CITY:

Per week	25
Per quarter	$3 25
Weekly 1 month	25
Weekly 6 months	1 50
Weekly 12 months	2 50

Money in registered letters or post-office orders sent at our risk.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 3 A. M.

SKATING MASQUERADE.—The success of the first masquerade at Cedar Hill has induced the proprietors of that delightful resort to announce a second skating masquerade for to-day. Unless the ice should be affected by the sun or a change in the temperature of the weather, the gates will be opened at 3 o'clock. It is not probable at present that any change will take place to interfere with the night's entertainment, however.

The flags will be displayed on the Fourth and Walnut-street cars, and the ball at the railroad office will be raised as soon as it is deemed safe to do so. These signals can be relied upon, and the visitors to the park will govern their movements accordingly.

DISTURBANCE AT A LADIES' FAIR.—On Saturday night a disturbance was created at a ladies' fair in Odd-fellow's Hall, Lexington, during a *comb* raffle. The comb was to be presented to the young lady who received a majority of the votes at twenty-five cents per vote. When the presentation was about being made, a male friend of one of the young ladies in the minority seized the comb, to bestow it, "whether or no," upon his lady-love. A general row ensued, frightening the ladies, and causing them to stampede in the greatest flurry. Nobody hurt, but several arrests were made. The comb was a very fine one, and we understand that as much as one thousand dollars was subscribed towards it in the shape of votes, one gentleman alone giving a check for three hundred dollars, making twelve hundred votes for his lady.

☞ At the request of the lecture committee of the Young Men's Christian Association, Professors Foote and Merwin respectfully invite the members of the Association and all lovers of music to be present at the large room of the Association on Thursday evening next, at 7½ o'clock, to witness their new and interesting method of teaching the rudiments of vocal music.

SUICIDES.—Last Sunday appears to have been especially favorable to self-destroyers. Besides the lamentable suicide that occurred in this city, we have already heard by telegraph of two others. Robt. H. Briggs, one of the wealthiest farmers of Auburn, Maine, and Jeremiah Williams, of Oakham, Mass., took their own lives by hanging.

☞ Our genial and accomplished friend, Captain Harvey Mathes, late telegraph and news editor of the Louisville Courier, has returned from a fly-around up North, and looks, we are glad to notice, wonderfully improved in physique. We give him a cordial welcome home.

LETTER CARRIERS' REPORT.—The following is the letter carriers' free delivery report for January, for which we are obliged to E. S. Tuley, Esq., the clever assistant postmaster:

DELIVERED.		COLLECTED.	
Mail letters	111,298	Letters	69,874
Local	8,533	Papers	5,518
Papers, etc	28,010		

☞ Eighteen prisoners escaped from the jail at St. Joseph, Mo., Saturday. During the melee Horace Fish, brother of Sheriff Fish, was shot and killed and one prisoner severely wounded.

☞ The Coroner's jury impanneled to investigate the cause of the death of M. V. Bates will meet, as per adjournment, at the second toll-gate on the Middletown road at 10 o'clock this morning.

TO COLMAN R. APPERSON.

BY WILL L. VISSCHER.

My dearest friend, when later years
Have floated down life's troubled stream,
Laden with care, as age appears
Remember then youth's golden dream,
When, with that glow of nerving ire
That ever cheers the patriot on
To brave hard toil and dangers dire,
Thus to avenge his country's wrong,
We left our homes and kindred dear,
By deep prayers followed that our stay
Would bring naught but a thankful tear
That God had lightened all our way;
Remember, too, this barren rock,
Where nature holds her rugged sway,
Where chaos wild she seems to mock,
As when the world had known no day;
How on our watch together here
We vowed to change the scene and page,
And in another play appear
Upon a better-lighted stage;
Ah, yes, when age has dimmed your sight,
Let memory greet me with a smile,
The boy who by you stood for right—
Your true friend in the rank and file.

HANGING ROCK, WILD-CAT, KY., June 18, 1861.

But now long since those humble lines were writ,
By a flickering midnight lamp I sit,
Remembering sadly thou art in thy grave,
My gallant friend, so noble, true, and brave.

For on Resacca's blood-red field of strife,
To country yielding there thy pure young life,
In glowing lines upon the scroll of fame
Was traced forever there thy glorious name.

And high o'er all thy lofty soul hath soared
Away to Him by all pure hearts adored;
But, thanks to God, beyond the silent grave
Once more with thee we'll meet, our long-lost brave!

LOUISVILLE, KY., Feb. 3, 1868.

LOCAL BUDGET.

MANY THINGS OF MANY KINDS.

—Ohio river coal is in great demand at Nashville.

—The Whips-Dent controversy goes bravely on.

—Ice is still drifting down the Ohio in immense quantities.

—At 9 o'clock last evening the thermometer indicated 28 degrees and the barometer 29.85, and falling.

—S. N. Pike proposes to build a splendid hotel on Twenty-third street, New York, opposite his opera-house.

—The tide of travel is again turning in this direction briskly. Our different hotels have been well crowded for several days.

—Wash Carter, the negro barber who was placed in the New Albany jail on Saturday, and afterwards brought to this city, is said to be a raving maniac.

—The New Albany Ledger has not heard of a single contract, or an intimation of a contract, to build a steamboat there the coming season.

—Thomas H. Hanna and James P. Garnett, of Pembroke, Ky., received diplomas of graduation at the Lebanon (Tenn.) Law School last week.

—Mr. Henry Vincent, the lecturer, is the guest of Mr. J. L. Wheat, President of the Louisville Young Men's Christian Association.

—Rev. Dr. Bowman, of the Indiana Asbury University, dedicated the fine Union Methodist Church at Shelbyville, Tenn., on Sunday last.

—Gerard Woolfolk, son of Dr. Woolfolk, of Daviess county, Ky., cultivated, last year, one acre of land in tobacco, and sold the crop for $108.

—The Owensboro Monitor pays a high compliment to Jeff. Brown, Esq., formerly of this city, in connection with his candidacy for the position of Presidential Elector in Kentucky.

—We are pleased to see that Mr. Ewing, the polite and efficient Superintendent of the Young Men's Christian Association hall, has regained his health and is now at his post in the Association.

—There are sixty-five churches in Louisville, viz: Methodist, 15; Catholic, 11; Episcopal, 10; Presbyterian, 9; Baptist, 8; German Evangelical, 5; German Lutheran, 2; Christian, 2; Jewish, 2; Unitarian, 1.

—Since the opening of the last wheat season to February 1, 1868, 61,920 bushels of wheat and 4,113 bushels of rye, or about 258 car loads of wheat and rye, have been shipped over the Louisville and Nashville Railroad to points North.

—A meeting was held at Lebanon, Tenn., yesterday, in reference to the railroad from Gallatin to that place. Speeches were made by Messrs. Turner, Mundy, and Head, of Gallatin, and Col. Gollady and others, of Wilson.

—The police investigating committee was in session again yesterday. The doors of the session-room have been closed so tight that nothing has leaked out. We'll know it all by-and-by.

—A brass band on wheels notified the skaters about town that the ice was all glassy and safe at Cedar Hill last evening. Hundreds were charmed by the music and went out to skim and dance upon the rink.

—Under the Gaslight started upon the third week of its production at the Louisville Theater last night. It was witnessed and highly enjoyed by a tolerably large audience. There is every prospect of its complete success for another week.

—Last night the moon was encircled by a delicate but sharply-defined vapor halo of immense circumference, presenting a phenomenon of rare grandeur. The atmosphere was quite misty, rendering the whole scene, celestial and terrestrial, one of singular beauty and interest.

—The delegates from the Louisville Board of Trade to the Commercial Convention in Boston left here on Sunday morning. The Convention meets to-morrow. Its proceedings will be anticipated with absorbing interest by the commercial people of the whole country.

—Hon. I. C. Winfrey, State Senator from Adair county, has, we are truly glad to learn, purchased an interest in the Alexander House, corner of Seventh and Market streets. The honorable gentleman has made an excellent legislator, and we know that he will make a number-one hotel-keeper.

—The steamer Sherman, from New Orleans for Cincinnati, with a valuable cargo of groceries, was destroyed by fire at Evansville, Indiana, Sunday morning. She had previously discharged most of her freight. No lives lost. The books and money were saved. The Sherman was owned at Pittsburg, and insured in Cincinnati offices for $20,000.

—There is to be a grand reunion of the Encampment Branch of Odd-fellows in this city on Thursday evening next. Messrs. George S. Moore, W. J. Connell, and Wm. White have been appointed to make all the arrangements for the banquet, &c. Visiting brethren are expected from New Albany and Jeffersonville.

—Those unrivaled lithographers, German & Brother, Third street, have just printed likenesses of Mr. Thos. Rankin, Superintendent of the Gas Works, and Mr. J. B. Parks, candidate for Marshal of the Louisville Chancery Court, that cannot be surpassed in naturalness and artistic finish by anything short of photography.

—J. Hop. Price, Esq., who has filled the position of Judge pro tem. of the City Court of Louisville since the 9th day of September, 1867, was on yesterday relieved from that duty by His Honor E. S. Craig. Judge Price will hereafter be found in all our courts as an attorney, pleading for justice instead of dispensing it, as he did whilst on the bench with impartiality to all and universal satisfaction to the public. The general health of Judge Craig has improved greatly, but at times he is a sufferer from an inveterate foe to health, rheumatism. We hope soon to chronicle a full restoration to his usual good health.

—Geo. D. Prentice, Esq., the senior editor of the Louisville Journal, is sixty-five years old, and although recently much afflicted, his mind is still as vigorous as in his earlier years. The two last poetic productions of his pen are the most brilliant and touchingly beautiful effusions of his genius, and both were written the past year. May heaven deal generously with her inspired one during his declining years.—*New Albany Commercial.*

THE SEA-MAIDEN.

[FROM THE GERMAN OF JEDER-MANN.]

By the margin of the ocean
Sits a lady, young and fair,
While the waves, in blithe commotion,
Tumble in, she combs her hair.

And she sings a wondrous ditty
(German maidens always sing),
While, from out the sunken city,
Sound strange bells (the unusual thing).

And a gallant knight come riding,
(Knights, you know, ne'er deign to walk)
And, with manners most confiding,
Straight they enter into talk.

And the end of all quite nice is,
Things go on for evermore;
(German ballads know no crisis),
Still they're talking on the shore

OLIVER CROMWELL.—MR. HENRY VINCENT'S LECTURE.—Mr. Henry Vincent, the English Reformer, delivered his lecture on Oliver Cromwell last night in Masonic Temple, under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association. The number of his hearers was very large, the hall being more than usually full, and the audience was made up in a great degree of the intelligence and refinement of the city.

The lecturer began by saying that he would relate the story of a wonderful life—the life of a man, from the middle classes of society, who led armies to victory, overturned an ancient monarchy, reigned an uncrowned king, and having conducted his country to a height of unexampled glory and grandeur, died quietly at home in his bed. Mr. Vincent then proceeded to give an exceedingly interesting sketch of the early life of Cromwell, from his birth at Huntingdon, on the 25th of April, 1599, to his marriage with Elizabeth, the daughter of Sir James Bourchier. He alluded to the many idle stories that were told of Cromwell's wayward and dissolute habits in boyhood. It was said that he knew the flavor of every apple within ten miles of the school to which he was sent; that he pinned the coat-tails of the ushers together, and that during one of his wild adventures he was carried to the top of the house by a monkey. The lecturer added, with a touch of humor which his hearers fully appreciated, that these traditions, so prejudicial to the character of the youthful Oliver, should not be accepted as facts unmixed with falsehood, especially the story of the monkey, as the feat which the animal is said to have performed could have been achieved only by one of M. DuChaillu's gorillas. He described Cromwell as a man of medium height, well built, with a large head, firmly screwed upon his shoulders, a broad, massive brow, as clear as the unclouded sky, and a nose—not a mere apology for a nose that was ashamed of itself, but one which might be called, as the merchants say, "a leading article."

After studying the classics for some time at the Grammar School at Huntingdon, he entered Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge, where some of his biographers say he led a wild life, but as he afterward exhibited a fair knowledge of Latin, the lecturer thought he could not have very greatly neglected his duties as a student. He remained at Cambridge, however, but about fourteen months, when he returned to Huntingdon upon the death of his father, and assumed the management of the estate and the care of his mother. Here, unlike the young men of England to-day, and perhaps of America, he did not disdain honest labor, but by toil and study laid the foundation of that character which is one of the most remarkable in history. During this period, while he lived with his mother at the old homestead, he exhibited all the traits of a dutiful son and a loving, tender husband.

Soon after his marriage his mind took that serious turn which produced so great an effect upon his life. The lecturer gave a brief sketch of the religious dissentions in England and Scotland at this period, from which sprang the great revolution which swept Charles from the throne to the tomb and made Cromwell Lord Protector of England. The lecturer then told his hearers how Cromwell first became conspicuous before the public through his efforts to have the fens drained and made available for the purposes of the agriculturist, thus winning the title of "Lord of the Fens;" how he was a member of Parliament for Huntingdon in 1628; how he was chosen to the short parliament in 1640, and for the second parliament of the same year, contesting Cambridge with a zealous loyalist; how he distinguished himself in the long parliament, and how he rose step by step until he became the leader of a great party—the leader of a great revolution—and the ruler of a great empire.

But we cannot follow the lecturer through his graphic and eloquently told story of the great soldier, statesman, and "uncrowned king." His descriptions of the battles of Marston Moor and Naseby were extremely vivid and were given with fine dramatic effect. The whole lecture was one of rare literary merit and of extraordinary interest. It was not a mere biographical sketch of Cromwell, barren of all save the hard facts and incidents of his career; it was adorned here and there with some of the rarest and most charming flowers of rhetoric—with grand and glowing descriptions of men an of scenes—with flashes of poetic thought and flights of gay fancy—and with bursts of lofty eloquence which thrilled every hearer.

This evening Mr. Vincent will deliver before the Association, at Masonic Temple, the concluding lecture of the course. He has chosen for his subject, "Home-life—its Duties and its Pleasures," and will touch upon "Morning Dreams; First Steps in Life; Business Duties; Adult Education; Courtship, Love, and Marriage. Husbands and Wives; Parents and Children; Friendship and Friends. Acquaintances: Next Door Neighbor. The Person who Lives Next Door. Men who Row with the Stream, and Men who Row against the stream. The World is what we make it by a Sunny, Self-reliant, and Heroic Action." This lecture will be of peculiar interest to the young, and cannot fail to interest all of whatever age or condition in life. Those who did not hear Mr. Vincent last night should by all means hear him to-night. His subject is a very interesting one, and he will discuss it in a manner with which all will be charmed.

AN EXCITING LAW SUIT IN JACKSON COUNTY, INDIANA.—An important and exciting case was tried last week in the Jackson (Indiana) Common Pleas Court, at Brownstown, Judge New presiding. The action was brought by a man named Grubb against the Adams Express Company to recover the sum of about $800, alleged to have been sent by Grubb through the company to Cincinnati but which did not reach the parties to whom it was directed. The express company resisted Grubb's claim on the ground that he had never put any money in the package sent through them, but had filled the envelope with old paper instead of greenbacks. The trial occupied six days, and the jury, after being out for twenty-four hours, returned into Court unable to agree and were discharged. Another trial of the case will probably be had.

CARD FROM MR. JAS. SAYRE.

To the Editors of the Louisville Journal:

In Colonel Harney's note of the 22d ult. he says:

That in obedience to General Boyle's orders he went to the polls at the August election, 1862, and warned me (amongst others) to leave, and that they left.

Mr. Morgan, in his card of the 1st inst. (inferring that Colonel Harney's card said that I was included in General Boyle's order), asks whether I was receiving the pay of a provost guard.

I was then neither a policeman nor a provost guard, and did not leave the polls. I remained there during the day, and used my influence, as a private citizen, in a quiet and peaceable manner, as I had a right to do. Respectfully,

JAS. SAYRE.

THE COURTS.

LOUISVILLE CITY COURT.

HON. E. S. CRAIG ON THE BENCH.

Judge Craig, who has been prevented for some time from holding court by indisposition, appeared in his seat on the bench yesterday morning, and proceeded to dispose of the business on hand, which was large in quantity and various in quality.

A grand jury was impanneled and sworn, and, after receiving the usual charge from the court, retired to the Council Chamber for consultation.

Peter Riley was presented on a warrant, charging him with an assault on Bridget Riley, who is also charged with being drunk. Continued until Friday.

James McLear and Elizabeth McLear, arrested on a charge of drunkenness and disorderly conduct. James fined $15 and bond required of him in the sum of $200 for six months' good behavior. His wife was discharged.

Geo. W. Blake, J. A. Cain, and Daniel Howard were arrested on Saturday evening last for drunkenness and disorderly conduct, and fined $3 each.

A man calling himself Jeff. Davis was found on the street very drunk Saturday night, and was presented yesterday morning on that charge. Fined $5.

George Pfeiffer and James Bacon were arrested for drunkenness and being very disorderly on Third street. Fined $3 each and bonds required in the sum of $200 each to be of good behavior for two months, which were given.

Matthew Gilmore was presented for being very drunk on Sunday morning, and was discharged as he had done no harm except to himself.

Wm. Pulliam, a little negro boy about nine years old, was presented for throwing stones at persons on the street and breaking the glass out of windows. He was with a gang of bad boys, but, proving an excellent character, was discharged.

Eugene McGreer, a mulatto, was arrested on a warrant charging him with being very drunk and disorderly on the streets Sunday evening. Fined $5.

Jennie Koup was arrested, charged with being drunk on Sunday in an exposed locality, nearly frozen to death. She made an appeal to the court to let her go home; but, having no home, she was fined $3 and sent to the Work-house.

Wm. H. Wright was presented for abusing his wife. The Judge, being satisfied that he had acted in a disgraceful and brutal manner, fined him $3 and required bonds in the sum of $300 for three months' good behavior.

John Byers, Holt Patterson, and Ben Dickerson, obtaining $100 by false pretense from H. McCarr. Continued until to-day. Also a charge against John Byers for perjury. The parties were committed to jail in default of $200 bond each.

Joseph Heenan, charged with drunkenness and disorderly conduct, gave bond to answer the charge yesterday morning, but, failing to appear, his bond was forfeited, and a capias ordered to be issued.

In the case of M. A. Walker, on a motion to be reinstated as a member of the bar, the law and facts of the case were submitted to the court and continued.

No indictments having been returned by the Grand Jury vs. Christian Luhr, Isaac Thomas, John Hauser, John Evans, Wm. Ray, Joseph Glendennen, and Chas. Gacosillot, it was ordered by the court that they be discharged from custody and their bonds.

Reason W. Bull gave bail in the sum of $500 to answer on next Friday the charge of killing Dr. M. V. Yates.

DOCKET CASES.

Com'th vs. Henry S. Knott, continued.

Com'th vs. John Hays, dismissed with costs.

Com'th vs. Michael Hart, dismissed with costs.

Com'th vs. Terry Ridge, assault on George T. Vernon; fined $40.

Com'th vs. Julia Jones, assault on Margaret Gutghan; fined $10.

Com'th vs. Robert Smith, assault on Julia Leonard; fined $500.

JEFFERSON COUNTY COURT.

HON. W. B. HOKE ON THE BENCH.

Margaret Wilson's will and codocil proved and ordered to record.

George C. Hunter qualified as executor, with E. A. Gardner as security.

Will of Frederick Frochlich rejected, and exceptions to the ruling of the Court filed by Henry Smith, and letters testamentary granted to Henry Smith, with John Henneberger security.

Exceptions to granting administration, by next of kin, appeal prayed to Court of Common Pleas. Appeal granted and bond executed.

Inventory of the estate of John C. Schulte filed and ordered to record.

List of sales of the estate of John Vetter filed and ordered to record.

Commissioners' supplementary settlement of the estate of Israel B. Alford, approved and ordered to record. J. W. Earick appointed to make deeds in accordance with the report.

Rule against Jacob J. Burkle, constable, to give additional security as such.

Attachment ordered against James F. Allison for disobedience of rule requiring him to settle the accounts of Jonathan Lighter, returnable on the 17th inst.

Attachment ordered against J. M. Coward, guardian of W. H. and E. J. Wright, and also rule against his security, returnable on the 10th inst.

Commonwealth vs. Otto Chrisman. Attachment against Anton Kahr, returnable on the 10th inst., requiring him to pay money in his hands into court.

Sarah Logan (colored) qualified as guardian for Mary C. and Sarah E. Bowman, minor orphans of Edward Bowman, (colored,) deceased.

Richard Isaacs, qualified as guardian for Hiram L. and Mary J. Ackers, minor children of John H. Ackers; Jeff. Brown, security.

Samuel B. Vanover chose Malinda Vanover as his guardian, and she gave John Watson as security.

George Maas chose Catherine Messenger as his guardian, and she gave bonds, with Mary Ann Messenger and Pat Whalen as sureties.

Wilkins G. Anderson and E. D. Morgan qualified as notaries public for Jefferson county.

The will of Col. Isaac Clarke was proven and ordered to record.

Indenture of apprenticeship binding Emily and Ellen (negresses,) to Joseph A. Sweeny, cancelled.

The account of T. Jack Conn for taxes received as County Court Clerk for the year 1867 was filed, approved, and ordered to be recorded.

JEFFERSON CRIMINAL COURT.

HON. GEO. W. JOHNSTON ON THE BENCH.

The fourth week of the January term commenced yesterday. The Court met promptly at the usual hour and proceeded to business.

Michael Rice, who was tried and convicted at the present term for two years in the penitentiary, for killing L. R. Figg, made a motion by his attorneys for a new trial, which was assigned to the 14th inst. for hearing.

Joseph Kuhr, indicted for stabbing Joseph Merkel on the 17th of September, 1867, was tried and convicted by a jury of misdemeanor, and his fine assessed at $50.

The Commonwealth against Martin Shell and Charles Monk, indicted for stealing a mule from Charles H. Fulton, was continued until the next term, on motion of the plaintiff's attorney.

The Commonwealth against Ellen Lyons and Wilson Bromley, indicted for maliciously stabbing, without killing, Belle Harris; and the Commonwealth against Robert Halloran, for stabbing, without intent to kill, John Pollard. Both cases were continued until the next term, on motion of the defendants in each case, their witnesses not being in attendance.

The Commonwealth against Joseph Bartlett, alias Luckett, and Moses Burroughs, alias Slaughter, two negro men, indicted for stealing two heifers from G. T. & Moses Wilcox, in this county, on the 9th day of September, 1867. Upon a trial of this case Bartlett plead guilty to the charge. Burroughs plead not guilty. After the examination of the witnesses, the hour for adjournment arrived, and all further proceedings were continued until this morning at 9½ o'clock.

The cases set for the 30th and 31st of January and for the 1st, 3d, and 4th of February will be called for trial this morning.

SCHOOL AFFAIRS.

MEETING OF THE SCHOOL BOARD LAST NIGHT.

After the reading and adoption of the minutes of the preceding meeting, the Board proceeded to transact the following business:

The Committee on Contracts reported a resolution allowing Bradshaw & Co. $500 for work on the Madison-street and Eighth-ward School-house

A document was filed by the Committee on Escheats, from the owners of the Germantown school property, proposing to convey to the Trustees of the Public Schools said property upon the payment of $254, for which there is at present a lien upon it. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

The President of the Board of Aldermen, being present, was invited and took a seat by the President of the School Board.

The Committee on Finance reported the expenditures of the Public Schools for the month ending January 31, 1868, the total amount was $13,850 06.

The President announced that Mr. Vincent, the celebrated lecturer, will visit the Female High School this morning at 10 o'clock, and that their presence is requested.

The petition of D. P. White, asking that his son be examined for admission to the Male High School, and the petition of Mr. McClellan, asking that his daughter be examined for admission to the Female High School, were granted.

A motion to admit the son of Rev. Mr. McKee to the High School was voted on and unanimously adopted.

The Secretary was instructed to direct the Principal of the Male High School to admit Robert Miller as a pupil.

The special committee appointed to report appropriate resolutions concerning the death of Mr. Harney, asked that their action be postponed until the next meeting. Granted.

A preamble and resolution, to the following effect, were adopted:

Whereas, A number of unruly boys are in the habit of congregating about the Second-ward School-house on Sunday mornings, while the Sunday-school is in session, who annoy the school and deface the property, therefore be it

Resolved, That the Secretary be instructed to request the Chief of Police to station a policeman there at such times, til at said conduct may be ended.

The Board then adjourned.

FROM ELIZABETHTOWN.

GREAT CHURCH REVIVAL—INTERESTING LOCAL TOPICS.

[Special Correspondence Louisville Journal.]

ELIZABETHTOWN, Feb. 3, 1868.

The good work goes bravely on. The revival at the Methodist Church continues with unabated zeal and interest. Eighty-five persons have professed, and five have joined the Baptist, twenty-five the Presbyterian, and forty-four the Methodist Church.

During this revival twice have the congregations been disturbed and thrown into confusion by the cry of fire. Once the jail was on fire, and the other time the church in which the revival was going on. The fires were soon extinguished, before much damage was done to either.

Rev. J. C. Tennent, Rector of the Episcopal Church at this place, while repairing the roof of his church a few days since, accidentally fell off and was so severely bruised he cannot now move himself in bed.

Our town now looks decidedly citified, for we have street lamps, and the brilliant appearance presented at night makes us feel as if we were in a city.

Two papers have been circulated for signers, one petitioning the Legislature to reduce the limits of our town to its original lines, and the other remonstrating against it, and asking the lines be permitted to remain as extended. We hope the Legislature will investigate this matter fully, and ascertain the wishes of the people, looking rather to the prosperity of the town, consulting the interest of the whole community, rather than favor some individuals who have advanced nothing but personal considerations.

The abolishing of the Court of Common Pleas is a question discussed. It is contended by some, and this is the principal reason urged, that so many cases have accumulated that there is a necessity of another court. At this particular time probably we have more cases than usual. But what are the causes? During the war our Circuit Court was for a time suspended. When it did convene something was occurring to interfere with it proceeding. Lawyers became negligent, and when their cases were called they were not ready, and their cases were continued. Establish as many courts as you please, the number of cases on docket would not decrease if lawyers would not hurry up their cases. Give us a long term of court, force contestants to trial, and we would not need another court and increasing expenses.

The estimates for the cost of the Eton and Paducah Railroad will soon be completed and a report made.

YELREHS.

In Orange, Vt., the other day, some rowdies knocked down and dragged out the teacher of a district school, because he reproved one of them, who was a scholar. They were fined and paid $71, and their teacher afterward brought a suit against them for private damages.

LETTER FROM NEW ORLEANS.

[From our Special Correspondent.]

ST. CHARLES HOTEL, }
NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 29, 1868. }

To the Editors of the Louisville Journal:

GENTLEMEN: The condition of affairs in this section is not of a character to cheer the hearts of the most sanguine. Commercially considered, the Crescent City is more depressed than any other in the Mississippi Valley. The reasons for this are easily discovered. The system and means of rapid transit of freight, &c., in use on the great lines from east to west in the North, has destroyed the slow system of water carriage on our Western rivers. Hence it is that our shrewdest commercial agents, merchants, and editors are urging the development of our trade with the West Indies, South America, and the South Sea regions. It is evident that in these avenues of supply and demand are to be found the only resources that will resuscitate this Gulf country. Communication with Texas by a good system of railways reaching into its best centers will also assist very materially to recover the commercial interests of the city. The impecuniosity of the times, the adverse legislation of our law-givers, so-called, and the universal depression of all our energy and industrial pursuits have placed effectual barriers on all improvements in this section for the present. The main line of the Texas Central road, however, is slowly progressing.

You will see by the announcement of DeBow's Review, that this enterprising journal will henceforth be published and edited in New Orleans, its native city. Apart from its political utterances, which too often rubs old sores on the former parties of this country, this review is decidedly the best commercial paper of this section. Its veracity and high tone, its clear and accurate statistical tables, and its earnest and faithful devotion to the great purpose of developing the vast resources of this valley, make it the special organ and advocate for the enterprise and industry of the great West and South and its influence must be of great service in this development.

Situated as I am, in this great center of the South, and with a wide range of acquaintance with the people of the country and meeting with numbers of these from every section daily, gives me an excellent opportunity to learn the general condition of the South. It grieves me, that matters are so serious—that nothing cheerful appears to the view. There seems to be little effort at work to repair the desolation that lies abroad over the once fair and fertile South. Planters, however, who have means to operate with during the coming season will doubtless secure good results. There is a large amount of the negro element that, having found out the fallacy of radical doctrines, and that their political results are destructive to every social and commercial interest, are now seeking places to labor, and propose to do so merely for the means of shelter and sustenance. Yet there is a vast surplus of laborers, who have no employment, and no means of using labor to any productive results. And the want of money everywhere prevents those who are willing to plant from doing so; yet every planter feels that the prospects for remunerative returns this year are better than they have been at any period during the preceding seven years of revolution.

COUSIN NOURMA.

LETTER FROM NEW MEXICO.

SANTA FE, N. M., Jan. 4, 1868.

To the Editors of the Louisville Journal:

In a previous letter from this place I gave you some account of the proposed railway through New Mexico and Arizona, with a mention of the facility with which it could be tapped, on the Rio Grande in this Territory, by short lines in the south. It is my desire in the present communication to give you a faint idea of the mineral wealth of New Mexico by a short description of one of its mining districts.

A recent tour of examination through the Placer Mountain Range, lying between twenty and thirty miles southwest of Santa Fe, enables me to write understandingly regarding it and the mineral it contains. Though it has been known for over a hundred years that the Placer Mountains were rich in gold and other minerals, the expected early extension of the Union Pacific Railway Eastern Division through New Mexico has brought it more prominently before the public, and is leading many people to their examination. These mountains are traversed by many veins o copper and silver ore and gold-bearing quartz, and contain besides numerous deposits of magnetic and other iron, anthracite coal, kaolin, &c. By the action of the elements and the abrasion of the bowlders an immense inclined plane, consisting of drift from the mountains, has been formed at their base. This drift is rich in what is known among miners as "placer" gold, which will yield an immense revenue as soon as water sufficient is introduced for sluicing. This water it is proposed to bring, by means of a ditch, from the Pecos river, a tributary of the Rio Grande.

A number of the mountain veins of gold-bearing quartz are being worked at present, the main shaft, or that known as the "Ortiz", having reached a depth, at the present time, of about one hundred and seventy feet. The New Mexico Mining Company, besides the Ortiz, have a number of other veins equally as rich in gold, which will pay well for working. In addition they have a mountain of gold-bearing quartz, a fine lead of anthracite coal, &c. The mining village of the company contains about one hundred families, and has an excellent fifteen-stamp mill for crushing quartz, in operation.

On the south side of the range a number of fine leads of gold-bearing quartz are being developed by Hutchinson & Patterson, Cooley & Co., and others. The vein rock yields as far as prospected by these parties from one to three ounces of gold per ton. But a short distance south of the Placer range are the Tuerto mountains, also extremely rich in gold and copper leads. One of the latter is from eight to thirteen feet in width as far as prospected. At the base of the mountains the work that has been done in the placer diggings is simply enormous, and fabulous stories are told of the amount of gold taken out by Mexicans in their rude way previous to the advent of the Americans. The whole of this rich placer will amply reward the seeker after the yellow ore as soon as the ditch I have referred to is completed. The small mining town Real del Tuerto, where there is machinery for crushing and smelting ores, is situated in the valley between the Tuerto and Placer ranger of mountains.

One of the deposits of magnetic iron in the Puerto mountains has been located for the Union Pacific Railroad Company, Eastern Division, so that when work on their road begins in this territory the rails can be made here instead of being imported from the east. Iron, limestone, wood, coal, and cheap labor exist in abundance, so that you will perceive the idea of the company is not so chimerical as would at first appear.

It is my intention to proceed in a few days to the lately discovered gold diggings in the Moreno mountains, for the purpose of satisfying myself regarding them. The result of my observations I will give to the Journal in a subsequent communication.

The Territorial Legislature is still in session, and will not adjourn until about the close of this month. W.

[From the Frankfort Yeoman.]

COURT OF APPEALS.

FRANKFORT, Feb. 3.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Lusk vs. Hopper, trustee, &c., Madison; reversed.

Cassity vs. Perry, Fleming; affirmed.

ORDERS.

Cobb & Sons vs. Baker, Caldwell; response to petition for rehearing filed.

Bennett, &c. vs. Calvert and wife, Fulton; copy judgment and bond filed, and appeal dismissed, with damages.

Talbott vs. Wilson, Nelson; affidavit filed, and motion to set aside order of dismissal.

James S. Chrisman, Esq., was qualified as an Attorney at Law of this Court.

Terry et al. vs. Roberts, Owen; revived in name of the heirs of Geo. C. Roberts and Samuel C. Green.

Kendall vs Gaar, Louisville Chancery; response delivered, and petition for rehearing overruled.

Kentucky Iron and Coal Manufacturing Company vs. Franklin, Greenup; Chief Justice Peters and Judge Robertson being interested parties, and therefore declining to sit in this case, ordered that same be certified to the Governor, with the request that he appoint two special judges to sit on the trial of this cause.

Ireland vs. Berryman, et al., Owen;
Williams vs. Abrams, Grant;
Vanada, et al., vs. Karr, et al., Livingston;
Young vs. Coryell, Fleming;
Caldwell's adm'r vs. Caldwell's heirs, &c., Livingston: submitted on briefs.

Thomas vs. Bertram, et al, Lewis; argued by W. H. Wadsworth, Esq., for aplees, and cause submitted.

A SANGUINARY COON HUNT.—A correspondent at Phillipsburg sends us an account of a coon hunt in that vicinity, Sunday morning, 26th inst, which resulted in a desperate fight and severe injury to three young men. He writes that a number of young men of Phillipsburg and vicinity chased a coon up a tree on Dr. J. W. Pedrow's premises. The tree was felled, and a coach dog, belonging to a young man named Skyles, seized the coon. The latter was getting the best of the fight when Miner Walker, in attempting to make a diversion in favor of the dog with a club, struck the latter accidentally and killed him. Skyles was enraged at the death of his dog, and felled Walker with a club, knocking him senseless. John Miton, a friend of Walker, seized the ax with which the tree was felled, and chopped into Skyles' shoulder; whereupon Daniel Crow drew a revolver and shot Miton in the right shoulder, wounding him severely. Subsequently Constable Daniel Peffy arrested the party and held them for examination.—*Dayton (O.) Journal.*

An English newspaper is complaining of the extremely cumbrous method of quoting exchange between the United States and Great Britain. It says that at present the exchange, as calculated between the United States and Great Britain, is a serious drawback to business. Even the best acquainted with it must have a volume of calculations, or be constantly figuring upon an obsolete quantity, while to those who have no knowledge of it, it is a serious puzzle, demanding much study. All of this can be easily remedied by a simple quotation of $4 84, $4 80, or $4 75 per pound sterling in gold, and not 108½, 109, 110 on $4 44. It says that if the committee of the Stock Exchange of New York will thus resolve to report exchange, it will thus be calculated, and very soon by all business men, the advantages will be generally appreciated by millions.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

NIGHT DISPATCHES.

FRANKFORT.

Destructive Conflagration.

Loss of Forty or Fifty Thousand Dollars' Worth of Property.

[Special dispatch to the Louisville Journal.]

FRANKFORT, KY., Feb. 3.

A fire broke out in Noels & Church's livery stable, on Main street, nearly opposite the Capitol Hotel, at 8 P. M., destroying that building and communicating with others, above and below it, as follows: Con. McCauliff's saloon and restaurant, valued at $10,000, insured for $3,000. The contents of the following places of business were mostly saved: Kearsey's saddlery shop, Caltenbern's boot and shoe store, Heffner, merchant tailor; Dr. Samuels, dentist rooms; Mrs. Starling's residence. Mr. Baltzell's residence was badly damaged. The sheds, stables, &c., in the rear of these, were burned. Church & Noels' stock were saved. The buildings, &c., were valued at $20,000, on which there is an insurance of $5,000. The total loss by the fire is estimated at between $40,000 and $50,000, with but little insurance. The fire originated in the hay stored in the stable. The flames are now checked.

NEW YORK.

Gen. Meade Orders the Arrest of Governor Jenkins.

The Military Departments to be Reconstructed.

Speedy Action to be taken in Regard to the Alabama Claims.

The New Revenue Bill in Committee

Commodore Vanderbilt Not Ill.

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.

A Washington special to the World states that there is a probability of cabinet changes soon, a new Secretary of War will certainly be nominated shortly.

Ex-Governor Dennison is in Washington.

Information reached here yesterday which led to the belief that Gen. Meade has issued an order for the arrest of ex-Governor Jenkins, of Georgia, on the grounds of alleged obstruction to the enforcement of the reconstruction laws. It is further said he telegraphed to Secretary Stanton to have the Governor arrested if he could be found in the District of Columbia. The friends of Mr. Jenkins placed sufficient reliance on the information they received to have him within reach of a court where the writ of habeas corpus would be respected.

Consol C. H. Heap, at Tunis, gives details of great suffering there, and in the interior of Morocco, from starvation and sickness, and appeals to the United States for assistance.

The Tribune's Washington special says it is expected that in a few days the President will make a rearrangement of the Military Departments, and the various districts therein. Material changes in commanders are expected in the Western and Northwestern States and Territories.

In consequence of England's refusal to allow the slightest scrutiny of her conduct in the Alabama claims, the United States Government has determined to assert positively that the claims must be paid and matters adjusted, either within or outside the question of the protection to American citizens in Europe. The President entirely concurs in the views presented in Mr. Banks's report, and intends to take speedy action in the matter of those now detained in British prisons.

Dr. Fowler, of Illinois, is being strongly pushed for Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

The Ways and Means Committee have not yet reached the free list on the revenue bill, and great diversity of opinion exists in the committee respecting the number of articles which it should embrace. The committee have noticed a marked diminution in the internal revenue receipts during the last two months, and are apprehensive that they may not be able to recommend the relief of many interests, as they feel they should be assisted.

The reported illness of Mr. Vanderbilt proves untrue.

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.

The steamer City of London, from Liverpool on the 22d, arrived to-night.

Colonel Stephen R. Pinckney, Special Agent of the Treasury Department and member of the Metropolitan Revenue Board, was to-day notified by the Secretary of the Treasury that his services were no longer needed.

A report from Washington says the Secretary of the Treasury sold $15,000,000 in gold during last month. Also that the February statement of the public debt will show an increase of nearly $20,000,000.

Owing to the inadequacy of the revenue the continued and increasing demand for first mortgage bonds of the Central Pacific Railroad Company has led to a further advance in the price to par and interest.

MEMPHIS.

A Bloody Day--Four Affrays.

One Person Killed and 3 Wounded.

The Avalanche Contempt Case.

A BIG RUMPUS IN COURT.

The Military Around the Court-house.

The Arkansas Convention.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 3.

Policeman Johnson was shot in the shoulder Saturday night while attempting to separate two men who were fighting at a ball on DeSoto street.

Annie Melrose, a notorious prostitute, was stabbed very severely in a bagnio on Washington street the same night by Joe Luxton in a fit of jealousy. Her recovery is doubtful.

N. Blackburn shot and killed B. Phillips in an alley between Commerce and Winchester streets this evening. Both freedmen. Nothing known in regard to the cause.

Eli Guthrie, a freedman, was shot at the corner of Causey and Linden streets this morning by Policeman Sweat, who was attempting to arrest him for arson and robbery.

Excitement was cause in the Criminal Court this morning during the trial of the Avalanche contempt case by the appearance of a squad of soldiers under Lieut. Hunton, of the Twenty-fifth Infantry, who reported to Judge Hunter, and were by his orders stationed about the court. Several attorneys protested against the proceeding. Ducan K. McCrae left the court, saying he would never practice in it under such circumstances. The troops were subsequently withdrawn by order of General Granger, and the court adjourned until to-morrow, when the decision will be made known.

The Appeal's Little Rock correspondence to-day says the convention met and adjourned until Wednesday to caucus and give the Committee on Constitution time to arrange its phraseology, with a view to bringing the convention to an early close.

Weather clear and cool. River falling slowly. Departed—Continental, for New Orleans, with 1,000 bales of cotton; Great Republic, for Louisville, with 800 tons of miscellaneous freight. In port—Tennessee and Goldfinch.

WASHINGTON.

CONGRESSIONAL MATTERS.

Rights of American Citizens Abroad.

MEMORIALS ON THE SUBJECT.

STEWART'S RECONSTRUCTION BILL.

Bill for the Creation of a Bureau of Justice.

SYNOPSIS OF ITS FEATURES.

Important War-office Documents Called for.

KENTUCKY CONTESTED ELECTION.

Sharp Debate on the Question.

Kerr, of Indiana, Defends John Young Brown.

Demand for the Release of Fenian Prisoners in England.

ANIMATED AND PROLONGED DISCUSSION.

Matter Referred to Committee on Foreign Affairs.

XLTH CONGRESS—SECOND SESSION.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.

SENATE.

Messrs. Wiley and Fessenden presented the petitions of officers of the late army, praying that they be paid the increased compensation due from May, 1864, to the close of the war. Referred.

Mr. Fessenden presented resolutions of the Maine Legislature in regard to the taxes on national banks. Referred.

Mr. Cameron presented a memorial of eight American citizens abroad, praying the removal of Charles Francis Adams, Minister to England. Referred.

Mr. Wilson presented petitions from the members of a peace society, praying the appointment of commissioners to Alaska to examine into the condition of the Indians. Referred.

Mr. Pomeroy presented a memorial and resolutions from the Legislature of Kansas in regard to the opening of public lands, formerly Indian reservations, to settlement. Referred.

Mr. Thayer presented resolutions from the citizens of Nebraska regarding the rights of American citizens abroad. Referred.

Mr. Thayer said the state of public feeling made it advisable, in his opinion, that the Government should take some action on this subject. It would give the Government more respect to protect its citizens abroad than to purchase earthquakes.

Mr. Wilson presented a petition from army officers praying for an increase of pay.

Mr. Sherman, from the Committee on Finance, reported favorably on the House bill in regard to the taxation of shareholders of National Banks.

Mr. Sherman explained that it provided for the taxation of shares where the banks were located, even though belonging to non-residents.

Mr. Nye introduced a bill to promote efficiency in the Indian Department. Referred.

Mr. Wilson introduced a bill to provide for the gradual reduction of the army, and discontinue unnecessary grades. Referred.

Mr. Pomeroy introduced a bill granting lands and aid to the railroad from Fort Scott, Kansas, to Santa Fe. Referred.

Mr. Wilson introduced a resolution requiring persons applying to Congress for the extension or removal of certain patents to give public notice thereof.

Mr. Wilson called up the joint resolution placing certain troops in Missouri on an equal footing with others as to bounty. Passed.

Mr. Cole offered a resolution of inquiry, as to securing a greater degree of safety, comfort, health, protection in morals, and better treatment to emigrants from abroad. Adopted.

Mr. Nye introduced a bill to promote efficiency in the Indian Department by the appointment of two Superintendents. Referred.

Mr. Pomeroy introduced a joint resolution relating to certain railroad grants in Michigan and Wisconsin, and providing for the extension of the time originally laid down for the completion of said roads. Laid over.

The morning hour having expired, the Chair announced the debate on reconstruction in order, and Mr. Ferry entitled to the floor.

Mr. Johnson said he would not ask a vote in the Senator Thomas case until the reconstruction debate terminated.

Mr. Ferry spoke at some length in favor of the reconstruction bill.

Mr. Stewart followed on the same side, after which the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

Bills and resolutions were introduced as follows:

To amend the law relative to promotion in the Navy, relative to taxing national banks, for enforcement of contracts payable in coin.

To authorize the building of a military and postal railroad from Washington to New York.

Relative to the naturalization laws. [The latter provides that any man may become a citizen on application to any court, on taking the usual oath.]

To authorize the issue of $140,000,000, in legal tenders, to supply the deficiency caused by cancellation of legal tender and compound interest notes.

To repeal the act concerning registering ships.

To provide for the orphans of soldiers and sailors who died in the service, and an asylum for disabled veterans.

Relative to a grant for railroads in Minnesota.

For the relief of the Winnebago Indians.

Making grants of land in aid of a railroad from Fort Scott to Santa Fe.

To provide for the settlement of the war debt incurred in New Mexico in aid of the suppression of the rebellion and Indian hostilities.

For building wagon roads in Dakota.

To increase the compensation of Registers of Public Lands in Idaho.

In reference to the pay and bounty of soldiers enlisting for a specified term of service, and honorably discharged before the expiration of their term.

Amendatory of the act of July 6, 1866, relative to bridging the Mississippi river.

Removal of the National Capital to St. Louis.

In relation to claims of colored soldiers.

Making an appropriation for improving harbors in Michigan.

To regulate the charges of Express Companies.

In relation to the taxation of United States notes, National currency, &c., for State and municipal purposes.

To establish a Department of Justice. The bill provides for a Secretary, to be at the head of the Law Department, an Attorney-General, a Solicitor-General, and an assistant for each; abolishes the office of solicitors to the departments, and forbids the employment of special counsel by the heads of the departments, except when the whole force of the Law Department is ineffectual. The Solicitor of the Court of Claims is also placed within the department.

Concerning American citizenship and the protection due to American citizens in foreign States. The bill is intended as a substitute for that now before the House.

It declares the rights of expatriation and naturalization as part of the public laws of the United States, and requires the Executive department to afford such protection as may be within its power to all American citizens transacting lawful business in all parts of the world, and to report at once to Congress any case where such may be interfered with or denied in any foreign country, in order that the Government may intervene.

In effect it also provides that American citizenship may be lost by naturalization in any foreign country; taking service under a foreign Government, or leaving the country without the intent to return. It excepts from the protection of the Government persons who expatriate themselves, who commit crimes in a foreign country, who have been abroad five years without paying tax annually to the United States, to enter into the service of any belligerent country contrary to the neutrality laws, who return to their native countries with the intention of resuming their domicils there, who shall desert from actual service in the army or navy in a foreign State, or have emigrated to avoid a conscription actually ordered.

The memorials and joint resolution of the Michigan Legislature concerning the improvement of the harbors of Monitowac, and concerning the rights of naturalized citizens in foreign countries, were referred.

Mr. Hubbard, of West Virginia, offered a resolution directing the Secretary of War to transmit copies of all correspondence between him and the Executive, limiting his authority as Secretary of War to issue orders, all correspondence between him and the General-in-Chief on the same subject, and all correspondence that may have been furnished him between the President and the General-in-Chief relating to the disobeying by the General of any orders of the War Department. Adopted.

Mr. Cleaver offered a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire whether additional legislation is necessary to eradicate the system of peonage and Indian slavery in New Mexico.

The House proceeded to dispose of the resolutions heretofore offered as follows:

The resolution of Mr. Brooks, of New York, calling on the Secretary of War for copies of all general orders promulgated by the several commanders of the five military districts or Pentarchies at the South.

Mr. Blaine remarked that the resolution was not respectful in its terms, and moved to lay it on the table.

Mr. Brooks asked for the ayes and nays on that motion.

Mr. Blaine said he had no objection to the resolution, if the objectionable expression of Pentarchies were omitted.

Mr. Brooks admitted that Pentarchies was rather a hard word, and he would strike it out.

Mr. Eldridge wanted to know how the word was any worse than the fact?

Mr. Blaine withdrew his motion, and, the resolution of Mr. Brooks, being modified, was adopted.

Mr. Pile's resolution, offered Dec. 16, directing the Secretary of the Treasury to report whether, since July last, any National Banks have changed their securities held in the Treasury to secure circulation of government deposits, and requiring him to make no further changes in the funded securities by payment or otherwise, except of interest, until further legislation of Congress.

Mr. Butler spoke in support and explanation of the resolution charging the Secretary of the Treasury with increasing the expenses of the Government by permitting the change of the 7-30 currency interest into 6 per cent gold interest bearing bonds.

Mr. Blaine remarked that the 7-30 notes bore on their face the stipulation that they were exchangeable for 5-20s, and he said that the gentlemen from Missouri and Massachusetts were now proposing, by resolution of the House, to put through, under the thumb screw of the previous question, in two minutes and a-half, a negative in the contract.

After further debate the resolution, at the expiration of the morning hour, went over.

The House resumed the consideration of the Kentucky contested election case, Mr. Kerr speaking in favor of Brown's right to the seat. Mr. Kerr, in defending Brown from any criminality in connection with the letter written by him to the Louisville Courier, and which is the basis of the report against him, said, that however foolish and unadvised that letter was it had not been followed by any act of criminality. He had heard many equally foolish statements made, even by members of the House, some of them going so far as to declare that if the President of the United States did not do certain things he would find his Brutus.

Mr. Price asked him whether he had made that statement in reference to Andrew Johnson finding his Brutus.

Mr. Kerr stated he had

Mr. Price declared the thing was entirely new to him. Being a part and parcel of the House he wished to deny that any member on his side of the House at least had ever given utterance to such a sentiment. And if he was mistaken he asked the gentleman from Indiana to give the names.

Mr. Kerr said the gentleman knew very well it was impossible to carry in one's memory all the names and speeches. He had made the assertion and he would reassert it, notwithstanding the gentleman's statement was inconsistent with his own. He did not undertake to give the precise words uttered but simply to give the idea.

Mr. Price said he had declared as emphatically and as positively as he could express himself, that no man on his side of the House had, during this or any other session of Congress, in the House or out of the House, made use of any such expression, and he wished it to go to the country that the Republican party in the United States did not think enough of Andrew Johnson or so little of itself as to descend to a point where, under the circumstances, it would furnish him with a *Brute*. [Laughter.]

Mr. Kerr remarked, disclaiming any personal allusion, that it had been said outside of the House, by a very distinguished member of the House, that the time might come when the President would find himself, after the convening of Congress, suspended between heaven and earth.

Mr. Welker inquired whether Mr. Kerr referred to a statement published as having been made by the Speaker.

Mr. Kerr said he did not.

Mr. Welker—If so, he begged leave to say—

Mr. Kerr (interrupting) said he had answered the gentleman's question.

Mr. Welker desired, in justice to the gentleman who had the honor of presiding over the House, to correct a statement which he had seen frequently published in Democratic papers throughout the country in reference to a speech made by the Speaker of the House in his (Welker's) town (Wooster, Ohio), where he was represented as having used words in reference to President Johnson similar to those quoted by the gentleman from Indiana, Mr. Kerr. He (Welker) was present on that occasion, and heard the speech. It contained no such declaration. The Speaker had been alluding to prevalent newspaper reports that the President of the United States would prevent the Fortieth Congress from assembling in pursuance to its adjournment, and he remarked in that connection that, while he did not himself believe any such report, yet if the President or any other official person did overthrow and depose the law-making power of the nation by force by preventing the representatives of the people from assembling to discharge their duties, he would find himself in the condition, after being tried and convicted of treason against the Government, of being suspended as a punishment for so wicked a crime. No remark that could be construed into a threat against the President was made by the Speaker on that occasion. The version of the speech published in the newspapers was not a correct version.

Mr. Kerr remarked that it was not necessary for him to repeat his disclaimer.

On motion of Mr. Trimble, the further consideration of the Kentucky case was postponed until the 11th of Feburary, in order that Mr. Brown might have an opportunity of addressing the House.

The Speaker presented communications, as follows: From the Secretary of State urging the necessity for further appropriations towards defraying the expense of employing copying clerks to enable the Department to answer certain calls for information.

From the same, which states the disbursement from the contingent fund.

From the Secretary of the Treasury relative to special agents and detectives employed in the Treasury Department since June 1, 1866.

From the same relative to the discontinuance of the Champagne suits in New York. All appropriately referred.

Mr. Robinson asked leave to offer a resolution, reciting at considerable length the facts and allegations in the cases of Stephen J. Meany, John Warren, W. J. Nagle, and other American citizens, arrested and imprisoned in Ireland, and requesting the President of the United States to institute immediate examination into the facts recited in the preamble, and, if found true, to demand the immediate release of such American citizens as have been convicted for words or deeds spoken or done in the United States; to demand an immediate new trial or liberty for any American citizen denied his challenge to the array of the jury on the ground of perpetual allegiance; to demand the immediate release of W. J. Nagle; and if the demands are not complied with, to order the arrest and detention in custody of any subjects of Great Britain who may be found within the jurisdiction of the United States, and withdraw all intercourse of the United States with Great Britain.

The Speaker asked whether there was an objection to the resolution being offered.

Mr. Bingham said that he should object, unless the gentleman from New York changed the language of the resolution in some respects. In the first place the resolution authorized the detention of any British subject, a direct violation of the law of nations. The gentleman should know that the persons of ambassadors were, by the universal judgment of mankind, under the protection of the law, and that no national exigency would justify the violation of protection of their persons.

The Speaker said that he understood it was an objection to the resolution, although at some length. [Laughter.]

Mr. Bingham said he would object unless the resolution was modified.

Mr. Robinson professed himself ready to modify the resolution in any way to suit the sentiment of the House, which he knew to be sound. He was not particular about the language, he was willing to exclude ministers, consuls, ambassadors, &c. He subsequently permitted Mr. Pruyn to modify it by striking out the clause authorizing reprisals, and substituting for it a direction to the President to report facts to Congress without delay.

Mr. Banks remarked that there was no official information on which the resolution could be predicated or justified. He was informed by the State Department that the papers in these cases were voluminous, and that they would be prepared for the use of the House with the utmost expedition. He thought it best for all interested that no action should be taken till the papers were received.

Mr. Robinson said the reason why he asked for this action was, that something be done for those who, without any crime, were lingering and rotting in British dungeons. He wanted the British Lion taught that the time was passed when it could trample upon American citizens.

He wanted to have the President, Secretary of State, and the American people roused from their lethargy on that subject. The members of the House would be unworthy of being American citizens if they slept one night while their flag was being lowered and while the bird which should soar was in the gutter beneath the ignoble foot that tramples on it.

After further discussion, objection being made to the offering of the resolution, Mr. Robinson moved to suspend the rules. They were suspended—yeas 96, nays 30—and the resolution was introduced.

Mr. Bingham said this question, which touched the peace of nations, should be referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, with leave to report at any time. It struck him that the resolution on its face put the issues of peace and war in the hands of the President.

The House could not transfer that power to any one. It was written in the resolution that the President should demand, unconditionally, the immediate release of every person. Every one knows it is the right of every sovereignty to hold every man, of whatever nation or allegiance, to answer before its tribunals of justice, for violations of its own laws, within its jurisdiction. He was willing to vindicate the sovereignty of the American people; but he was not willing the President should be invested with that general power of demanding the immediate and unconditional release of American citizens charged with crime. There was not a member, not even the member who introduced the resolution, who could say on his oath as a representative of the people that the persons named in the resolutions were not held to answer for crimes committed within the jurisdiction of England.

If they were so held, they must continue to be so held. He trusted that the gentleman (Mr. Robinson) would see the importance of referring the question to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. It was a matter which touched the peace of the Republic. Were they going to set the miserable precedent that a subject of England or France or any other power could commit crimes with impunity within the jurisdiction of the U. S.? For himself, he claimed that whoever, from any quarter of the world, violated American laws within its jurisdiction, should be held to answer for it before an American tribunal of justice, and what he claimed for the United States he conceded to all other nations.

Mr. Robinson said, in reply to one of Mr. Bingham's remarks, that some of the persons referred to in his resolution were held for words spoken and deeds done in the United States, and referred to a statement by Baron Fitzgerald, on the trial of Stephen J. Meany, that it was so, and there were enough men there, meaning Ireland, to delay until eternity's bell rung the vindication of the rights of American citizens.

Mr. Bingham reminded Mr. Robinson that without an authenticated copy of the record the House could not know what the Judge said on that trial.

Mr. Robinson held that the statement having appeared in Dublin, Ireland, and never having been contradicted was to be taken as true, and asked how long were the American citizens, over a hundred in number and equal in intelligence to the men surrounding them, to be kept within the grasp of the British Lion?

After an animated discussion in the same strain by Messrs. Robinson, Bingham, Higby, Eldridge, and Banks—the latter taking the ground that the passage of the resolution would be an evasion by the House of its own duties and shifting the responsibilities on the President—Mr. Robinson moved the previous question. The House refused to accept the previous question, and on motion of Mr. Banks the resolution was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs by a vote of yeas, 80; nays, 37.

Adjourned.

BOSTON.

THE COMMERCIAL CONVENTION.

BOSTON, Feb. 3.

The Board of Trade convention will meet and organize Wednesday, and the entire body of strangers will be tendered a monster sleigh ride in the afternoon. On Thursday, after the business is attended to, the public buildings will be visited, and in the evening a reception to the members will be given at Music Hall.

The Mayor will extend the hospitality of Boston on Friday evening by a levee at the American House on the part of the merchants of the city.

The United States steamer Wyoming, from China, arrived to-day.

Counterfeit 10s on the National Market Bank of New York are in circulation here.

GIBRALTAR.

Rescue of Shipwrecked Seamen.

THEIR DREADFUL CONDITION.

ONE OF THE PARTY DEVOURED BY HIS SHIPMATES.

GIBRALTAR, Feb. 3.

The captain and two sailors of the crew of the schooner Moses Waring, which foundered at sea, were rescued on the 18th ult. by the bark Minnie Gordon and brought to this port. They had been seven days without food, and, to sustain life, were obliged to resort to the flesh of a mate who died from exhaustion. When picked up, the men were hardly able to move or speak, but are now recovering.

THE CAPITAL.

NEWS AND RUMORS.

Resignation of Minister Adams.

New Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Arrival of General Kit Carson.

All Quiet Among the Indians of the Far West.

GEN. SHERMAN EN ROUTE TO CINCINNATI.

Nominations and Appointments.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.

An authenticated rumor prevails to-day in Congressional circles that Mr. Adams has resigned his position as Minister to England.

The Secretary of the Treasury sent to Senator Sherman, to-day, a communication which was laid before the Senate in favor of the bill now pending for the reorganization of the Treasury Department.

Mr. Wisewell, who has so frequently been mentioned for Commissioner of Internal Revenue, was to-day nominated by the President as the successor of Rollins, the present incumbent.

General Kit Carson arived last night from Colorado, and this morning called on the Secretary of the Interior and Commissioner of Indian Affairs. He is accompanied by Ladniache, one of the principal Chiefs of the Utah Nations. Their visit has reference to treaty matters. Every thing is reported quiet among the Indians of the Far West.

Mr. Carson also had interviews with Gens. Grant, Sherman, and Sheridan.

This morning Brevet Major-General T. J. Wood, Colonel of the 3d cavalry, and Brevet Colonel O. A. Mack, Major of the 9th cavalry, were ordered before the retiring board.

The receipts from internal revenue today were $1,484,882.

The Supreme Court rendered no opinions to-day.

Lieutenant General Sherman leaves here this evening for Cincinnati, to attend a meeting of the Army of the Cumberland on the 6th inst.

The following nominations were sent to the Senate to-day: Wm. C. Wilson, Postmaster of Lafayette, Indiana; J. C. Coltar, Postmaster of Belvidere, Ill.

THE SOUTH.

Doings of the Several Conventions.

Military Proceedings

Gen. Meade Modifies One of Pope's Orders.

A Radical Delegate in the Atlanta Convention Dangerously Shot by a Radical Politician.

Disastrous Fire in Galveston, Texas.

Loss, Sixty Thousand Dollars.

RICHMOND, Feb. 3.

In the Convention to-day three sections of the ordinance on the Executive Department were adopted. The Governor is to serve four years, and not be eligible for a succeeding term. He shall be thirty years old, a citizen of the United States twenty years, and a citizen of Virginia five years.

RALEIGH, N. C., Feb. 3.

The convention was engaged during the most of the session to-day in the discussion of an ordinance in favor of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford road, providing for the State's endorsement of a million of dollars in bonds, and cancelling and destroying a million and a half of mortgage of the four millions authorized by the General Assembly of 1866; and after a lengthy consideration the ordinance passed.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 3.

In the convention to-day Mr. Rainey, colored, offered a resolution declaring to the people of South Carolina and the world that the convention has no lands at its disposal; that no confiscation acts have been passed by Congress, and, in the belief of members, none ever will be; and the only way for the landless to obtain land is by purchase.

A white delegate offered a resolution that an investment of the funds of the estates of infants and unmarried women in Confederate or State securities, by administrators and executors, may be recovered in lawful money.

Bitter discussion followed.

An ordinance invalidating contracts based on slave labor was passed.

The tone of the convention is growing more conservative.

JACKSON, Feb. 3.

In the convention to-day the Printing Committee submitted a new report of the compensation to be allowed to official printers on advertisements. The clause reads as follows:

For advertising and publishing official proceedings in the State Journal, Vicksburg Republican, and Meridian Chronicle at 75 cents per square for the first insertion, and 25 cents per square for each subsequent insertion.

Report ordered to be printed.

The Committee on Education submitted a report providing for a public school fund, a General Superintendent of Education, and a Superintendent for each county, which was ordered to be printed.

A resolution was adopted requiring the convention tax collectors to take convention scrip in payment for the special tax.

A resolution was offered providing that if the convention remains in session forty-five days the per diem should stop after that time.

Pending which, the convention adjourned.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 3.

The military commission to investigate the charges against the Mayor has commenced the examination of witnesses with closed doors.

ATLANTA, Feb. 3.

The Convention to-day discussed the relief question without coming to a vote.

Gen. Meade has issued an order modifying Gen. Pope's order as follows:

First—All papers, except such as threaten an appointee or officer with violence or future prosecution, are to be allowed to receive as advertisements the State or municipal laws and ordinances.

Second—Where there is but one paper in a county it may receive such advertisements, irrespective of its policy.

Third—All military and civil officers, registrars, and persons in the military employ in the Third Military District, are to see this order enforced. Opposition to reconstruction, when conducted in a legitimate manner, is not to be considered an offense.

C. C. Richardson, one of the extreme radical delegates in the Convention, was shot and dangerously wounded to-night by a radical politician of this city.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 3.

The revision of the registration list of Texas ended on the 31st ult. Gen. Hancock has ordered the publication of revised lists in county papers, and in the form of hand-bills, to be distributed and posted in the most conspicuous places. The expenses of printing and distribution are to be paid from the reconstruction fund. It is said that Gen. Hancock has been petitioned to extend the time for revision, but refused, on the ground that the time provided by law had expired, and the publication will prevent fraud.

In the Convention to-day the Committee on Contingent Expenses reported that bills for printing to the amount of $28,000 had been presented, and the rules were suspended for the consideration of bills for expenditures reported from that committee. The Convention anticipates an adjournment sine die Saturday.

A destructive fire in Fremont street, Galveston, occurred last night; supposed to be the work of an incendiary. Loss $60,000, as follows: P. H. Hennesy, $25,000; J. H. Moore, $5,000; J. Landbark, $5,000. All of the above parties were fully insured, and Prince & Barnum, $7,000, insured for $3,000.

EUROPE.

LATEST BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

TERRIBLE GALE IN ENGLAND.

Liberty of the Press in France.

APPREHENSIONS OF ITS FINAL EXTINCTION.

Honors Conferred upon Prince Mansfeldt.

Japanese Ports Thrown Open to Commerce.

Market Reports.

LONDON, Feb. 3.

The gale which passed over England on Saturday last was very destructive to life and property. In this city and in Liverpool chimneys and signs were down and houses unroofed. Many people were struck by falling objects and seriously injured, and in some instance killed outright.

PARIS, Feb. 3.

The journals of this city generally deplore the tone and tendency of the debate in the Corps Legislatif on the bill for the regulation of the press. They think the opposition to the measure will cause its withdrawal by the Government, and fear the final result will be the extinction of whatever liberty the press of the country may still possess.

VIENNA, Feb. 3.

Prince Joseph Colloredo Mansfeldt has been appointed President of the Upper House of the Reischrath, and also placed at the head of the Supreme Court of Justice in Vienna.

LONDON, Feb. 3.

Dispatches from Japan, via Hong Kong, state that the ports of Heogo and Hoasga at the beginning of the year were thrown open to foreigners according to the convention with the Commissioners of Foreign Affairs.

LONDON, Feb. 3.

Consols 9¾@9½; 5-20s 72¼@72½; Illinois Central 86½; Erie 48¾; Atlantic & Great Western 26¼.

FRANKFORT, Feb. 3—Eve.

Bonds 76⅛.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 3—Eve.

Cotton quiet; sales 10,000 bales middling uplands at 7¾@7⅞d; do Orleans 8@8⅛.

Breadstuffs—corn 43s 6d. Wheat—16s for white California, and 14s 3d for No. 2 mills. Barley 5s 6d. Oats 11d. Peas 46s. Flour 37s.

Provisions—beef 119s; pork 74s; lard 53s 3d; cheese 52s; bacon 39s.

Produce—tallow, 42s for American. Petroleum 1s 2d for refined.

Ristori in Havana.

HAVANA, Feb. 3.

Ristori, at her first appearance here, had an immense audience, and was called out five times.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 3.

Weather intensely cold. Navigation suspended.

Crude oil market dull; spot quoted at 7@7½c for March and April delivery; refined in bond dull and prices unchanged.

THE CONNECTICUT DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION—GOVERNOR ENGLISH RENOMINATED — THE PRESIDENT ENDORSED.

The Connecticut Democratic Convention was held at New Haven on Wednesday. It was very enthusiastic, and numerously attended. Hon. James F. Babcock was chosen President.

On motion of Judge Mitchell, of Bristol, Governor English was nominated candidate for re-election by acclamation, amid great cheering.

Soon after, the rest of the ticket was nominated by acclamation. It is as follows:

For Lieutenant-Governor—Ephraim H. Hyde, of Stafford.

For Secretary of State—Leverette E. Pease, of Somers.

For Treasurer—Edward S. Moseley, of Hampton.

For Comptroller—Jesse Olney, of Stratford.

Gov. English then delivered a long and able address.

Mr. Hammersley, from the committee on resolutions, reported the following, which were adopted:

Resolved, That the present so-called Congress, consisting for the most part of men who have perverted the very objects of a Federal Legislature by refusing representation to ten of the States of the Union, is, by reason of its existence in its present form, a revolutionary body, whose usurpation challenges the opposition of every Constitution-loving citizen.

Resolved, That this assemblage have usurped the authority of the Executive, and so have broken down the balance of power established by the fathers. They are now planning to rob the judiciary of its powers in order that it may be prevented from deciding in favor of the Constitution; they have deprived the legislative body of its own integrity, by so reducing its numbers as to enable the usurping remainder to carry out their destructive plans; they have denied the sovereign power of all the States, by placing a portion of them under military despotism; they have erected a number of new offices, and sent to a portion of the Republic a swarm of officers to harass the people, and they are now loading with taxes the citizens of the North for the purpose of enslaving their brethren of the South; they have in many instances abolished the right of trial by jury, and the right of habeas corpus, and by military force have overthrown the civil power, and deprived our people of their liberties; they have made war on the Constitution, on every department of the Government, on the States, and on the people, and have enslaved the white man, in order to give the ballot to the negro.

Resolved, That the continued and increasing wickedness and usurpation of this fractional Congress have aroused a popular indignation so just, so deep, and so universal, that the doom of the tyrants is already written, and the prophecy of their destruction is sure to be accomplished at the ballot-box.

Resolved, That the unconstitutional legislation which we denounce, while it is established for the presumed benefit of the negro, is deranging business, paralyzing industry, ruining the merchant and the manufacturer, and depriving the laborer of employment.

Resolved, That we are in favor of redeeming all our pecuniary obligations, and of paying the public debt in the manner provided by law, and that we therefore feel the necessity of reducing a system of taxation more onerous than that of England or France, and organized in part for the destruction of State sovereignty. The Democratic party are not in favor of repudiating either the debt or the Constitution of the country, and would therefore reduce the taxes as well as restore the liberties of the people.

Resolved, That the Democratic party are the friends of equal taxation, and will use all constitutional means to accomplish this desirable result.

Resolved, That the rights of our naturalized citizens, while sojourning in foreign countries, should be defended and maintained against every violation with all the power of the Federal Government; and that, in the language of Governor English, "the Government should indicate in unmistakable terms its purpose to respect the rights of all citizens alike."

Resolved, That we are opposed to forcing negro suffrage on other States, or of establishing it in our own. We are opposed to the first because we have no right to interfere with the domestic affairs of other sovereignties; we are opposed to the second, because the introduction of this inferior element would only lead to demoralization.

Resolved, That all experience has shown the evil consequences and the futility of passing laws to abolish the social habits of the people; that such laws violate the liberty of private judgment, are essentially tyrannical, impossible to execute, and, so far as they are attempted to be enforced, increase the very evil they pretend to remove.

Resolved, That for his various vetoes and messages protesting against the illegal acts of a dismembered Congress, and nobly sustaining the organic law of the Republic, Andrew Johnson both merits and receives the sincere thanks of the American people.

Resolved, That in this crisis of the country, when all true patriots should unite their votes and influence, we cordially invite all conservative men to act with us in upholding the rights of the States and the integrity of the Republic.

Resolved, That the Governor of this State, and the other officers elected with him on the State ticket, have performed their various duties with marked ability and fidelity, and in commending again to the suffrages of the people the ticket headed with the name of James E. English, we do so with the full assurance that they will elect it by a largely increased majority—and so place the old Commonwealth still more strongly on the side of that Federal Union she so powerfully contributed to establish.

A CARD FROM COL. HENRY DENT.

To the Editors of the Louisville Journal:

GENTLEMEN—I am very reluctant to again appear before the public. It is neither my wish to occupy your valuable space, nor to weary the community. I apprehend that very few persons here or elsewhere care anything for the little differences between Mr. Whips and myself. We are neither, I imagine, of any great consequence just at this crisis in the history of the nation, and our petty private affairs should not be obtruded upon public attention at such a time. But Mr. Whips seems covetous of notoriety and eager for fame. He recklessly rushed into print on the 30th ult., with a solemnity that was farcical. He has again committed himself to ink and type, in the Courier of Sunday and the Journal of Monday. Let me warn him that greater men than he have been ruined by just such blind indulgence in newspaper literature. Of course, though it is against my will to bore either you or your readers, I cannot omit a rejoinder, though I should, like Whips and Dogberry, write myself down an——well, a stupid, long-eared animal.

And, first of all, let me draw a parallel between the letter of S. S. Bush as *written* and as Mr. Whips *garbles* it. The reader will perceive that the aspiring ex-liveryman and present Boniface has already attained great skill as a distorter of language:

Bush's Letter as Written.	*Bush's Letter as Quoted by Whips.*
I don't now remember that he told me to see Gen. Boyle, but I do know that he was an active adversary of yours in your race with Morgan. Mr. Whips, I think, urged the necessity of obtaining some order with reference to the removal of your troops, but of this I cannot speak with accuracy, as several years have intervened, and there was no reason why I should charge my memory with it.	I don't now remember that Mr. Whipps told me to see Gen. Boyle. My recollection is that Mr. Whips (concurring in the statement made by the policeman that Dent's regiment would carry the election by force) urged the necessity of obtaining some order in reference to the removal of Dent's troops, but of this I cannot speak with accuracy, as several years have intervened, and there was no reason why I should charge my memory about it.

The above barefaced interpolation and garbling must have been delightful Sunday pastime for Mr. Whips. Is it characteristic of the man? Shall we accept this as a specimen of his ability to change and distort the written record?

But the sum and substance of the whole matter is this: Mr. Whips is endeavoring to create sympathy for himself as a candidate for office on the strength of his strong Southern feelings and at the same time to injure me because I once was provost marshal and commander of a regiment. He would even play the role of martyr and Canadian exile. It is also charged by him that I had the secret purpose of using my regiment to control the election in August, 1862. It was then that he plunged in and did not hesitate to plead for the use of military interference against me. In other words, and plainly, Mr. Whips, in August, 1862, under the pretense that I was going to do it, did not hesitate to avail himself of an instrumentality that he thought would have been horrible in my hands.

That he indirectly, if not directly, caused the military to disperse parties who were my friends in 1862, is not only susceptible of proof, but has been proven. Mr. Whips was unquestionably an aider and abettor in obtaining a *military order* against citizens who were my friends. He was then willing to use the boys in blue for a personal purpose, as he is now to denounce them for the same end.

I have heretofore given ample proof; but I annex the statement of a prominent citizen, whose integrity cannot be questioned, and whose name is at the disposal of Mr. Whips or Mr. Bush. He writes:

"Mr. S. S. Bush stated to me in a conversation on the street, in December, that he was the man that beat Dent for Marshal, in 1862, by having a military order issued on election day that WAS FIXED UP IN THE PRESENCE OF MR. WHIPS, at his stable, and, to the best of his recollection, at the REQUEST OF MR. WHIPS."

There is no necessity of quibbling further about this matter. The proof is irrefragable that Mr. Whips was engaged in having the military to interfere. He cannot escape. Neither his garbling and misquoting extracts, nor the assistance of his deputy Morgan, in whose behalf he, in 1862, published a card, as Morgan does now for him, will relieve him of the odium of having had my friends driven from the polls by the soldiery, and myself threatened with arrest.

But I weary myself, as I must the reader, with these affairs. With a trifle in verse I conclude this controversy, imposed upon me by the nervousness and rashness of Mr. Whips, illustrative of the charming little ring that this couple have arranged for themselves:

In August, 1862,
Morgan, Whips, and Bush in view,
Got up a ring for marshalships—
That Morgan, deputy under Whips,
Should run for the office as a form,
To get the place just to keep it warm
Until the regular term expired,
When Whips should run in as desired,
And hold it exactly six years more,
With Morgan deputy as before;
When handy-dandy Morgan again
Should run for the office as is plain;
So every six years in turn by skips—
First Morgan uppermost, then Whips.

The ring was a good ring at the blush;
But what the deuce could they do with Bush?
They kindled their camp fires, put on the kettle,
Tumbled me in with the soldiers' mettle;
For they thought my case their case would spoil
Unless I was cooked in a "General Boil."

For the Morgan stock I needn't say much—
'Tis better in horses than in such;
But no matter where this truth outslips,
It hopes to run better *under the Whips*
Than it could on its regular radical course—
A ring-boned, spavined, broken-down horse.

HENRY DENT.

The Bucyrus Journal states that, during the great snow, a lad, near that place, went out to a potato mound to get potatoes; after clearing away the snow and breaking into the mound, he found a kind of a nest in the straw, in which was a compact ball of what he took to be a large ball of string, such as our wool men use; he brought this in with the potatoes and laid it on the baby's cradle near the stove. His mother just then sent him off to a neighbor and continued about her work. He was gone about an hour, and when he returned, upon looking for his ball, he found it had resolved itself into a pile of squirming snakes, many of which were seeking the warmth of the infant's body, and one had actually entered its mouth. A cry of alarm from the boy attracted the attention of the mother toward the cradle, and, seizing the child, she sought to extricated the reptile, but she was too late, and it actually drew itself within the baby's mouth and down its throat. Dr. Ingham was sent for, but he recognized the snake as being the common *serpens neptus*, and therefore perfectly harmless. He declined worrying the baby with medicine, and the child seems unhurt by its singular accident. The mother declares, however, that its appetite is much increased, and that in its sleep it frequently hisses loudly. We believe this is in imagination, as that species of serpent or snake does not hiss.

NEW PRESERVATIVE COMPOUND.—Anatomical and other mineral specimens may be kept in an excellent state of preparation after immersion in a liquid composed of fourteen parts glycerine, two of brown sugar and one of nitre, the addition of sugar and nitre being discontinued as soon as a slight deposit begins to form. After remaining some days in the liquid, dependent upon its size, the specimen may be removed and allowed to dry, after which it can be kept in the open air a long time. The addition of a soluble salt of arsenic, and possibly a few drops of carbolic acid, might perhaps be an improvement.

A Bridgeport firm makes carriages of India-rubber. Capital idea for horse-cars, where "room for one more" is always wanted and nothing will stretch, not even the passengers' patience.

LOUISVILLE JOURNAL

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1868.

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

MONDAY, Feb. 3, 1868.

The Senate was opened with the usual prayer at the regular hour.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. Chandler—Agriculture and Manufacture—A House bill to prevent the destruction of fish in Green river, its tributaries, etc. Passed over until to-morrow morning.

Mr. W. J. Worthington—A House bill to incorporate the McLean county Agricultural and Mechanical Association. Passed.

Mr. Field—Circuit Courts—A House bill for the benefit of John D. Page. Passed.

Mr. Alexander—Internal Improvement—A bill to enlarge and define the boundaries of the town of Bowlinggreen. Passed.

Mr. Chandler—Same—A bill for the benefit of the Green and Taylor County Turnpike Road Company. Passed.

Mr. Lyttle—Privileges and Elections—A bill to establish an additional justices' district and voting precinct in Clay county. Passed.

Mr. Martin—Religion—A House bill for the benefit of the First Presbyterian Church of Bowlinggreen and other purposes. Passed.

Mr. Bruner—Sinking Fund—A House bill for the benefit of the Sinking Fund of Louisville. Passed.

LEAVES AND RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Cardwell—Joint Resolution—Providing for the adjournment of the two Houses on the 2d of March to meet on the 5th of January, 1869. Laid over under the rule.

Mr. Martin—Leave—A bill to amend and reduce into one all acts in regard to Stamping Ground, in Scott county.

Mr. Carlisle—Leave—A bill to fix the compensation of the Superintendent of Public Instruction and his clerk and school commissioners.

Mr. Vallandigham—Leave—A bill to amend the law in regard to the town of Franklin, in Simpson county.

Mr. Field presented the petition of sundry citizens of Bullitt county.

Mr. Chandler—Leave—A bill for the benefit of Berry Scruggs.

Mr. Spalding presented the petition of citizens of Union county, in regard to the road tax.

Mr. Vallandigham—Leave—A bill to incorporate the Russellville District turnpike company.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

A bill to amend and continue in force an act to increase the fees of jailers. The bill was so amended as to continue in force the present law.

Sundry amendments were proposed and rejected, and the old law of February 7th, 1865, was re-enacted to be in force for two years—yeas 29, nays 2.

BILLS, &C., TAKEN UP.

A House bill to amend an act to charter Franklin Female College, in Simpson county. Passed.

House resolution providing for a joint committee to inquire into the current expenditures of the State under the present revenue laws. Adopted.

ORDERS OF THE DAY RESUMED.

A bill for the benefit of J. B. Ross. Finance.

House resolution to appoint a committee to visit the Deaf and Dumb Asylum at Danville. Passed over.

A VETO MESSAGE FROM THE GOVERNOR.

W. T. Samuels, Assistant Secretary of State, presented a message in writing from his Excellency, setting forth his objections to "an act to incorporate the Silver Mining Company of Colorado." The veto was unanimously sustained.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

A House bill to prevent deer-driving in Edmonson and Pike counties. Amended in the Senate so as to exclude Edmonson. The House refused to agree to the amendment, and the Senate refused to recede from the same.

House resolution in relation to an Atlas of the Universe now in possession of the State.

Mr. Bruner moved to strike out all parts of the resolution calculated to reflect upon the character of the late Colonel R. H. King.

Mr. Leslie proposed an amendment in accordance with the above motion.

Mr. Boyd moved to lay the resolution and proposed amendment on the table, and the vote was as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Boyd, Bruner, Caldwell, Cosby, Holt, O. P. Johnson, Leslie, Lilly, Lindsay, Lytle, Parker, Payne, Spalding, Swigert, Thompson, Webb, Winchester, Wm. J. Worthington—18.

Nays—Messrs. Speaker (Wm. Johnson), Alexander, Allison, Bradley, Carlisle, Chandler, Cooke, Field, Gardner, Garriott, Halbert, Martin, Turner, Vallandingham—14.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE.

Prayer by the Rev. J. N. Norton, of the Episcopal Church.

The reading of the journal of Saturday was dispensed with.

PETITIONS

were presented by Messrs. Markley and Lackey, and appropriately referred.

BILLS REPORTED.

Mr. Read—Circuit Courts—To amend the Civil Code of Practice regulating civil proceedings in the courts of this Commonwealth. Print, and made special order for Thursday next at 11 o'clock.

Mr. Fearons—Privileges and Elections—To create an additional justice's district and voting precinct in Jackson county. Passed.

Same—To change the place of voting in the Brandy Spring precinct, in Garrard county. Amended so as to change the voting place in district No. 1, in Washington county, and passed.

Same—To change the place of voting in the Ticktown precinct, in Montgomery county. Passed.

Same—To change the place of voting in precinct No. 2, in Greenup county. Passed.

Same—For the benefit of Thos. Calk, of Montgomery county. Passed.

Same—To change the place of voting in district No. 1, in Todd county. Passed.

Same—To regulate the voting precincts in Clark county. Passed.

Same—To change the boundary of the district of Highlands, in Campbell county, and to fix the voting place therein. Passed.

Same—Senate bill providing for Pink Ridge precinct in Metcalfe county. Passed.

Same—Senate bill to change a voting place in Greenup county. Passed.

Mr. Phister—Judiciary—Senate bill for the benefit of Willie Marble, of Caldwell county. Passed.

Same—Senate bill to amend section 25, chapter 91, of the Revised Statutes. Reported a substitute for said bill, which was adopted, and bill passed.

Same—Senate bill to change the county line of Russell county. Passed.

Same—To increase the fees of assessors. [Raised from 12½ to 15 cents per list.] Passed—yeas, 57; nays, 12.

Mr. Bush—Judiciary—To amend an act to charter Franklin College. Passed.

Mr. McHenry—Judiciary—For the benefit of the clerk of the Ohio county court. Passed.

Mr. Ogilve—Religion—Senate bill to prohibit the sale of ardent spirits in Breathitt county. [Not to be sold in less quantities than a barrel, except for medical purposes, upon the certificate of a practing physician.]

Mr. Brooks offered the following amendment, as an engrossed rider, which was declared out of order, viz:

Provided, The practicing physician shall be a sober man, and member of some respectable temperance society, and free from all political aspirations.

The bill was then passed—yeas, 41; nays, 28.

Same—Senate bill for the benefit of the trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, at Columbia. Passed.

Same—To incorporate Hinton Lodge, No. 369, Free and Accepted Masons. Passed.

Same—To incorporate Foster Lodge, No. 274, Free and Accepted Masons. Passed.

Same—To incorporate Bethlehem Baptist Church, of Washington county. Passed.

Same—To empower the trustees of the town of Milton, in Trimble county, to convey a certain lot to the Methodist Church, South, in said town. Passed.

Same—To incorporate the Washington-street Baptist Church (colored), at Paducah. Passed.

Mr. B. G. Smith—Religion—To charter the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, of Franklin. Passed.

Mr. Jefferson—Ways and Means—Senate bill for the benefit of Geo. A. Clark's securities. Reported the same with amendments, which were adopted, and bill passed.

Same—Senate bill for the benefit of Galloway county. Reported the same, with the expression of opinion that it should not pass. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Same—For the benefit of J. H. Holliday and others. Passed.

Same—For the benefit of Jas. Turner, sheriff of Perry county. Passed.

Same—For the benefit of school district No. 2, in Owen county. Passed.

Same—For the benefit of school district No. 22, in Kenton county. Passed.

Same—For the benefit of Wiley J. Coffee and his sureties, of Magoffin county. Passed.

Same—For the benefit of Wm. Lykins and W. B. Lykins, of Morgan county. Passed.

Same—For the benefit of Boyd county. Passed.

Mr. Simmons—Ways and Means—For the benefit of Stoughton C. Tull, of Jefferson county. [Appropriates $393 33 for the support and conveyance of a lunatic named Jesse C. James to the Eastern Lunatic Asylum.] Passed—yeas, 70; nays, 2.

LEAVE.

Mr. H. C. Martin—For the benefit of Jas. J. Dyer, of Hart county.

SPECIAL ORDERS.

The House then took up the bill to increase the pay of petit jurors of this Commonwealth. [Increased to $2 per day.] Passed—Yeas, 66; nays, 3.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

The House then took up the bill fixing the salaries of the judges of this Commonwealth. Made special order for Thursday at 10½ o'clock.

An act to amend and continue in force for the further time of two years an act entitled an act granting a premium on red and gray foxes, wolves, and wild cats' scalps in this State.

Mr. Cantrill moved to amend the bill so as to make its provisions apply to crows and wood-peckers' scalps. Rejected.

The bill then passed—yeas, 58; nays, 13.

And then the House adjourned.

[For the Louisville Journal.]

DEMOCRATIC MEETING IN MUHLENBURG COUNTY.

At a meeting of the Democracy of Muhlenburg county, held at the court-house in the town of Greenville on Monday, the 27th day of January, 1868 (it being County Court day), Judge S. P. Love was called to the chair and A. J. Harris appointed Secretary.

On taking the chair the Judge, in his usual impressive manner, stated the object of the meeting.

Thereupon the Hon. John C. Thomson offered the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, A convention of the Democracy of Kentucky has been called to meet at Frankfort on the 22d of February next to nominate a candidate for the office of Governor and Presidential Electors for the ensuing canvass and to transact other business necessary to promote the interest of the party, therefore be it

Resolved, That the great object and aim of the Democratic party is to maintain the integrity of the Constitution and the Union thereunder, and to restore the Government "with all the dignity, equality, and rights of the States unimpaired." A fundamental principle of its creed is, that this is a white man's government, and that it should be ruled exclusively by white men, and we declare an unalterable opposition to those who are attempting to impose on sovereign States of the Union negro suffrage and negro equality.

Resolved, That there should be no taxation without representation, and that we fully recognize this principle which was so gloriously vindicated by our fathers in the battles of the Revolution, and that a Government administered upon any other principle is unjust, tyrannical, and subversive of the rights of the people and must finally end in abject despotism.

Resolved, That upon the success of the National Democratic party depends the preservation of the Constitution and the safety of the liberties of the people; and we hail with unfeigned joy the recent triumphs of that party in our sister States of the North, indicating as it does that the dreadful spell of fear, and the dark cloud of error that hung for a time like the pall of death over the minds of our brethren of the North, are being dissipated before the genial rays of reason and truth, and that the patriots of the North entertain a spirit of condemnation of the wicked and unscrupulous acts of that infamous "cabal" at Washington, whose motto is, "rule or ruin." We say to our Northern brethren "God speed" in your glorious work, and we extend to you our hands and cordially invite you in this the hour of the nation's peril, regardless of past party names and ties, to unite with us in the great pending struggle between right and wrong, between constitutional liberty and radical usurpations, between freedom and despotism, and renew to you our pledges of vigilance and energy in support of the great principles upon which our own beloved Commonwealth and many of the Northern States made the last canvass, and won such great and overwhelming victories.

Resolved, That we heartily endorse the course of President Andrew Johnson, as shown by his various vetoes of the unconstitutional acts of a radical Congress, and the removal of military satraps and tyrants and the appointment in their stead of humane soldiers and patriotic gentlemen; and we heartily unite with the Democracy of the nation in pledging him our unqualified support at the ballot-box in his resistance to the outrageous and violent acts and usurpations of a radical Congress.

Resolved, That while our present acting Governor, John W. Stevenson, is our first choice for Governor, we will support any other good Democrat who may be nominated by the convention.

Resolved, That the following, and any and all other good Democrats who may be inclined to attend, be, and hereby are appointed delegates to said convention, to-wit: Judge S. P. Love, Hon. M. D. Hay, F. M. Allison, S. B. Jackson, H. D. Rothrock, Jonathan Clark, B. E. Pittman, J. C. Thomson, T. C. Summers, W. C. Shannon, John Jenkins, S. H. Breuer, G. W. Haden, S. J. Rhoads, S. M. Ross, J. Short, N. J. Harris, &c., &c.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Louisville Courier, Democrat, and Journal, and all the District papers.

The meeting then being entertained by short and thrilling speeches by the Hon. J. P. Campbell, J. W. McPherson, and Levi L. Lypret, from the county of Christian, the former of whom is a candidate for Circuit Judge, and the two latter for Commonwealth's Attorney in the Second Judicial Dictrict. The Hon. N. D. Hay, our worthy Representative in the Legislature of Kentucky, chanced to be with us, and made a short speech, full of the richest humor, which is one of the characteristics of the social gentleman, and gives relief to the effects of the public debates.

The meeting then adjourned.

S. P. LOVE, Chairman.

N. J. HARRIS, Secretary.

CONSUMPTION.—The reduction of phthisis where certain works (of drainage and drying) have been executed is far too large and too general to be regarded as a accidental coincidence. If, then, in addition to the well-known effect of domestic and personal hygiene as a means of preventing consumptive diseases, experience now shows that thorough drying and cleaning greatly reduce the mortality from this class of maladies, the fact should be universally understood, for even in New York 12 per cent. of the inhabitants die of pulmonary phthisis, and in many country towns nearly one-fifth perish by this relentless enemy of the human family.

The New York House of Assembly has twenty-eight assistant clerks, seventeen messengers, and fifty pages. The House comprises one hundred and twenty-eight members, so there is not quite an officer for each member.

RIVER NEWS.

PORT OF LOUISVILLE.

BOATS LEAVING TO-DAY.

For Cincinnati..........GEN. BUELL, 4 P. M.
For Henderson..........TARASCON, 4 P. M.
For New Orleans..........ST. CHARLES, 5 P. M.
For Madison..........MOLLIE GRATZ, 1 P. M.
For Madison..........DOVE No. 2, 1 P. M.
For New Orleans..........NICK LONGWORTH, 5 P. M.

ARRIVALS YESTERDAY.

St. Charles, N. O. Emperor, Cincinnati.
Tarascon, Henderson.

DEPARTURES YESTERDAY.

Emperor, Memphis.

BOATS IN PORT.

City Wharf—Gen. Buell, Major Anderson, Peytona, Norman, Pink Varble.

Portland—Tarascon, St. Charles, Louisville, Nick Longworth.

The river is falling gradually at this point. In the canal yesterday evening there were five feet ten inches of water by the mark, making three feet ten inches of steamboat water on the falls down the Indiana chute. Navigation above here has almost closed, and below it is but little better. Boats from below manage to reach this port, though under much difficulty, having to fight the ice from Paducah up. There was no mail packet for the East yesterday evening, and we doubt very much whether there will be one to-day. The ice between here and Cincinnati is said to be so heavy that upward bound steamers find it impossible to get through.

The weather continues cold, and thawing but little in the sun at noon. Thermometer 32°.

Business at the city wharf was extremely dull yesterday, while at the Portland wharf it was very lively, owing to the arrivals of the St. Charles and Tarascon from below, both steamers having good trips.

DISPATCHES.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 3—12 M.

River falling; scant 3 feet water in the channel. Weather clear and very cold; thermometer 4° above zero.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 3—12:30 P. M.

Cold wind from northeast; mercury now 22°. River has fallen 12 inches since last night, with 13 feet scant at water-works. Heavy running ice. No boats moving.

PORT ITEMS.

The ice has come to a halt in front of the city wharf, from the mouth of the canal up. The Pink Varble and Norman are closed in with new-made ice, and the Major Anderson, Frank Pargoud, and the tow-boats Peytona and Webster are hemmed in entirely, the running ice having lodged against them and frozen tight. We noticed several youngsters walking on it yesterday evening. The river between Towhead island and the Point is frozen over nice and smooth and affords an excellent place for "skatists." The boys were making good use of that place yesterday.

The Southerner turned back from Evansville, being unable to come to this port on account of the ice. She reshipped her cargo on the Tarascon, which arrived here early yesterday morning, and leaves again this evening as the regular mail packet to Owensboro and Henderson.

The Empire left Memphis last Saturday with 900 bales of cotton.

The St. Charles arrived here yesterday morning with a full cargo of sugar and molasses. For this port she had 32 hhds sugar, 11 bbls molasses, 122 casks rice, 2 boxes merchandise, 112 hides, 2 boxes snuff, 6 bales rags, 98 bbls lemons and oranges, 1 box iron, 1 pony, 1 horse. For Cincinnati she had 77 hhds sugar, 86 bbls molasses, 10 boxes and 2 bbls sundries, 1 sewing machine. She returns to New Orleans this evening from the Portland wharf in charge of Captain Hollcroft. George A. Williams, assisted by Mr. Hurley, is his gentlemanly clerk.

The Emperor, from Cincinnati, bound for Memphis, passed down yesterday morning.

The Argonaut is on her way to this port from Memphis, with one thousand bales of cotton.

The Falls City, from Green river, is due here to-day.

The mail steamer America, which left here Sunday morning for Cincinnati, was at Madison yesterday morning. It was reported there that she would go to the mouth of the Kentucky river and lay up, the ice being too heavy for her.

The fine steamer Nick. Longworth is advertised for New Orleans this evening. Captain Alex. Irwin, assisted by Charles Miller, have charge of her.

By special dispatch we learn that the Richmond will arrive here to-morrow.

MEMORANDUM OF STEAMER ST. CHARLES.—Left New Orleans Saturday, Jan. 25th, at 6½ P. M.—No boats in port for the Ohio—Met Richmond at Hampton Point—Passed Vicksburg at Donaldson—Met Great Republic at Iberville Point—Passed Magenta at Plaquemine. Sunday, Jan. 26th—Met Gov. Allen and Lizzie Hopkins at Baton Rouge—Legal Tender at Poplar Grove—Bee and barges at Mulatto Bend. Monday, Jan. 27th—Met Simpson Horner at Water Proof—Arizona at Bruinsburg—Met Henry Ames at Davis's Cut-off—Passed Boaz and 8 empty barges at Vicksburg—Passed Lizzie Tate at Millikin's Bend—Met Indiana at Island 95. Tuesday, Jan. 28th—Met Mississippi at Cypress Bend—Passed Celeste at Middle Ground. Wednesday, Jan. 29th—met J. H. Grovesbeck head 66—John Kilgore Old Town Bend—Tempest at Clark's Tow Head—Passed tug and two coal barges foot of Walnut Bend—Met Dexter at Commerce. Arrived at Memphis, Thursday, Jan. 30, at 5 A. M.—Boats in port—Quitman, Centralia, Dan Able, Dick Fulton, Argonaut, Sam. J. Hale. Left at 9 A. M.—Met towboat, name unknown, at head of 25. Friday, Jan. 31st—Met Pauline Carroll at Point Pleasant—Passed Tennessee at Damell Point—Passed Laurel Hill at Cairo—Met Quick Step at Caledonia. Saturday, Feb. 1st—Met Cumberland at Spotwell's Mines—Passed Grand Lake and barges laid up for ice at Saline Island—Met Armada and St. Patrick at West Franklin—Met Clifton at Little Cypress Bend—Southerner at Dutch Bend—Atlantic and Tarascon at Evansville—Met Virginia at Newburg—Passed Mary D. at McCormick's. Sunday, Feb. 2d—Met Belle Lee at King's Landing—Found plenty of ice from Paducah up.

SCOTT & HOLLCROFT, Pilots.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ST. LOUIS.—The Republican of Saturday says:

The weather continues clear but quite cold. The ice bridge is now firmly established, and foot passengers cross from the foot of Olive street without danger. Quite a crowd of spectators were congregated at different points on the wharf, watching the crossing of people and the assault of the ferry boats on the ice. Capt. Robert Bailey and Rufus Ford have bought the steamer Marcella from Messrs. Stillwell, Powell, & Co. R. F. Sass, steamboat agent, offers for sale three-fourths of the steamer G. A. Thomson. This boat has just been docked and thoroughly overhauled, and is in admirable condition for a trip to the mountains. She will be sold cheap and on easy terms.

Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, has succeeded in driving through the House the bill repudiating claims for steamboat and other transportation during the war. There are several millions due citizens for this service, and Washburne and his unscrupulous radical friends took this new way to pay old debts.

Captain William B. Hazlett has lef Memphis for Pittsburg, where he designs purchasing three steamers for the St. Louis and Vicksburg trade. The line is to consist of four boats, with the Rubicon at the head.

The Centralia, while backing out from the wharf at Memphis last Friday, blew out one of the sheets of her larboard boiler. The accident was caused by some defect in her doctor, which at the time failed to supply water.

MEMPHIS.—The Avalanche of last Saturday says:

Weather moderate. The river is rising slowly, but will probably come to a stand to day, with a good depth of water.

The Liberty freight in from White river is 300 barrels mess beef, for Chicago; forty tons hides, and ten tons skin bones, which are destined for Chicago, where the marrow of the bones will be manufactured into hair oil and the bones ground up for various purposes. She also had 543 bales of cotton.

COMMERCIAL.

REVIEW OF THE MARKETS.

BOARD OF TRADE ROOMS, LOUISVILLE, MONDAY, P. M., Feb. 3, 1868.

The amount of capital is gradually increasing and the market is more easy, with more liberality on the part of banks and bankers to extend accommodations.

Exchange is quiet at par to 50c premium.

Gold was stronger, with an upward tendency; opened at 140¾, advanced to 141⅜, and closed at 141⅛.

The dispatches to-day give some indications of reaction for the leading staple of commerce, cotton, which ruled dull at the advance heretofore noted. The market for grain was stiffer, with some disposition to advance prices for breadstuffs, and, but for the quiet tone of the market and absence of any speculative demand, such a result would undoubtedly take place.

Trade in all departments continues steady and of a quiet character, business being confined to the local and jobbing demand, with the filling of some orders from distant points.

The upward tendency of the premium of gold and the advance of cotton have caused holders of manufactured and dutiable goods to ask higher prices, with an advance established for some descriptions of staple standard goods.

The of resumption of specie payments and a contraction of the currency continue to be mooted questions, agitating the public mind. Until some provision is made for the National Bank notes, no contraction of legal tenders can safely be made, as the issues of one are based upon the other, and no curtaiment can well be made without jeopardizing the National Banks of the whole country.

The weather to-day was pleasant and cold. The indications favor continued fair weather.

BUCKWHEAT—We quote in barrels at 4½@5c, and in bags 5¼@5½c per pound.

BAGGING AND ROPE—Dull, and quotations nominally unchanged.

CHEESE—Sales of Western Reserve and Hamburg at 14½ to 15c. Round lots offered at a reduction.

CORNMEAL—Sales of 200 bushels bolted at 90c, loose, per bushel.

COTTON—Steady, with fair demand, and offerings at the sales to-day of 144 bales all sold, good middling at 17¼c, middling at 17c, low do at 16½@16¾c, good ordinary at 16c, ordinary at 14¾@15¼c.

FLOUR—The demand is good, with sales of 325 bbls in lots from store at $8@13 for superfine and fancy grades, and 225 bbls A No. 1 at $12. We quote: Fine at $6 75@7 25, superfine at $7 50@8 25, extra $8 75@9 25, extra family $10 25@11, A No. 1 at $11 25@12, fancy brands $12 25@13 25. Rye flour $8 50@9 25, as to grade.

FLAXSEED—Steady at $2@2 10 per bushel.

FEATHERS—Shipping lots firm at 60@62c.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet and steady at $2 30@2 40, from wagon, and $2 45@2 55 from store. Corn firm. Ear or shelled in bulk 75@80c. Sales of 400 bushels in ear at 75c. Oats steady at 65@68c, in bulk. Sales of 600 bushels from store at 68c. Rye and barley unchanged; nothing doing. Barley malt, prime fall, $2 05@2 20.

GROCERIES—Holders firm, and prices steady, with sales of Rio coffee at 21@25c; small lots at 22@26c for choice. New Orleans sugar firm; sales of 25 hhds prime to choice at 14¾@15½c. Plantation molasses tends upward; sales of 80 bbls prime at 85c; small lots at 85@90c; half bbls at 95c; Eastern sirups 60c@$1 25 per gallon. Carolina rice in tierces 11½c.

HOMINY—We quote at 3@3¼c in lots, with sales of 40 bbls at 3¼c.

PROVISIONS AND LARD—The market is not so firm, and the demand is less active. Mess pork in round lots is held at $22. Bulk meats inactive; sales of 48 casks in lots—shoulders at 9½c, clear rib sides 12c, clear sides 12½c, packed. Bacon quiet, with sales of 65 casks, in lots—shoulders 10¼@10½c, clear rib sides 12¾@13c, clear sides 13¼@13½c, packed; round lots are offered at less rates, for both bacon and bulk meats. Hams are held at 14½@17c for plain to fancy sugar-cured. Lard firm; prime new leaf in tierces 13½c, small sales at 13¾@14c; kegs 14½@14¾c.

SEED—Quiet. Red clover $8@8 25; timothy $2 75@3.

WHISKY—Nominal. Raw $2 15@2 20, duty paid, and 20@25c in bond.

TOBACCO—The market rules firm but quiet, with light receipts. The offerings to-day were 49 hogsheads and 11 rejections. Sales were 2 hhds at $14@14 50, 6 at $13@13 25, 2 at $12 50@12 75, 2 at $11@11 75, 4 at $10@10 75, 6 at $9@9 60, 6 at $8@8 80, 5 at $7 20@7 80, 6 at $6@6 80, 2 at $5 40@5 50, and 2 at $4 80@4 90.

Markets by Telegraph.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.

Cotton less active and lower; sales 2,800 bales at 19½@19¾c for middling uplands.

Flour—Receipts 5,327 bbls; market quiet and without decided change; sales 5,100 bbls at $8 50@9 10 for superfine State, $9 90@10 80 for extra State, $9 60@12 for extra Western, $12 70@15 for white wheat extra, $9 90@13 80 for round-hoop Ohio, $10 50@12 for common to good St. Louis, and $12@16 for good to choice extra do, closing quiet. California in fair request; sales 1,100 sacks at $12 30@13 75. Rye flour quiet; sales 250 bbls at $7 50@9 25.

Whisky nominal.

Wheat—receipts 1,250 bushels; market quiet and without change; sales of 15,000 bushels at $2 45 for No. 2 Milwaukee and amber Pennsylvania on private terms. Rye quiet. Barley quiet and firm. Malt in fair request, with sales of 1,650 bushels at $1 80@1 85. Corn—receipts 36,035 bushels; market more active and 2@3c better, with sales of 56,000 bushels at $1 27@1 29 for new mixed Western afloat, $1 31 for poor old do in store, $1 25@1 30 for new white Southern, $1 19@1 21 for mixed Tennessee, and $1 23@1 26½ for new yellow Jersey. Oats—receipts 3,055 bushels; market quiet, with sales of 28,000 bushels at 81c for Western in store, and 85c for Ohio afloat.

Stock in warehouse—Wheat 156,003 bushels, corn 164,805 bushels, oats 2,167,082 bushels, rye 189,223 bushels, barley 110,983 bushels, peas 3,426 bushels.

Rice quiet and steady.

Coffee firm. Sugar ¼c higher and in fair demand; sales of 200 hhds Cuba at 12¼c, 500 boxes Havana at 12¾@14c. Molasses quiet and steady.

Petroleum scarce and firm at 10½c for crude and 24@24½c for refined in bond.

Hops quiet at 30@60c for American.

Pork dull; sales of 800 bbls at $21 50@21 62 for old mess, closing at $21 62 regular way, $22 50@22 75 for new do, closing at $22 62 regular way, $17@18 for prime, $19@19 50 for prime mess; also 500 bbls new mess at $22 75 seller's March. Beef firm; sales of 785 bbls at previous prices, 300 tierces at $32@34 50 for prime mess, $37 50@38 50 for India mess. Beef hams quiet; sales of 120 bbls at $29@31 10. Bacon quiet; sales of 450 boxes at 10¾@10½c for Cumberland cut, 11½@11¾c for long rib, 11¾@11¾c for short rib, 12@12½c for long clear, and 13@14c for short clear. Cut meats steady; sales of 340 packages at 8@9½c for shoulders, 13@13½c for hams.

Dressed hogs firmer at 9¼@9½c for Western, 10¼@10½c for city.

Lard firmer; sales of 790 bbls at 13¼c@14¼c, also 500 bbls seller's March at 14¼c.

Butter firm at 34@50c for State. Cheese dull at 11@15c.

Freights to Liverpool heavy and decidedly lower, with engagements of 150,000 bushels corn per steamer at 10½d.

LATEST MARKET.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2—P. M.

Flour closed dull and slightly in buyers' favor, but without, however, any material change in price.

Wheat firm and quiet at $2 43 for No. 1 spring. Rye quiet and firm. Oats steady at 84c, in store. Corn firm, a decline in freights giving sellers the advantage; new mixed Western is held at $1 28@1 30, afloat, and old mixed Western is held at $1 31@1 33, in store.

Pork lower, dull, and heavy at $21 50@21 62 for old mess, $22 37½@22 50 for new mess, $22 62½@22 75 for March, and $22 75@23 for April. Beef firm and in good demand. Cut meats steady with rather more doing. Bacon closed quiet and unchanged. Lard very firm at 14@14¼c for fair to prime steam and kettle rendered.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.

Cotton goods are fairly active and strong, while calicoes are rampantly active and higher. The Merrimac Company have advanced their prints to 13½c for the D and 14½c for the W. Some job houses have put up the former to 13½c for fancy and the latter to 14½c for pinks and purples, and all of them will advance to-morrow 1c per yard. Sprague's prints are up to 12½c, and are likely to go higher. Richmonds and Dunnels are bringing 12½c, and tend upward. Allens are withdrawn for higher prices, and the same is true of all others. The American are still selling at 12c, and Wamsutta at 9c. Lawrence delaines command 19½c. For other goods there is no particular change, but the indications are that prices will be higher before lower. Print cloths are selling at 7¾c, and delaines are selling at 17c, relatively very cheap.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 3—P. M.

Tobacco in active demand; small offerings and prices unchanged.

Cotton held firmly, with small sales at 17c.

Flour—moderate demand for low grades at unchanged prices; superfine $7 25@7 50, extra $8 25@9, double extra $9 50@11, treble extra $12@13 25.

Wheat firm, and without quotable change; prime to choice red and white range at $2 50@2 70. Corn dull and lower, at 84@86c for shelled, and 75c for ear. Oats dull at 66@70c. Barley unchanged at $2 25@2 50 for fair to prime. Rye lower at $1 65@1 70.

Provisions quiet but firm; small sales of pork at $21 50. Bacon—clear sides 12c, clear rib sides 11½@12c. Canvassed hams 16c. Lard held firmly above buyers' views.

Receipts—300 bbls flour, 200 sacks wheat, 1,900 do corn, 450 do oats, 600 do barley.

Weather clear and milder.

Review of the New York Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Feb. 3—P. M.

Money very easy at 4@6 per cent on call loans. But a small amount of prime paper offering, which is readily taken at 6@7.

Sterling quiet and firm at 9¾@10 for prime bankers' bills.

Gold firmer, opening at 141 and clo ing at 141⅝@141¾.

Governments opened strong and higher and in good demand generally. In the afternoon, under realization, the market fell off, but closed firm:

Coup. of '81	111¾@111⅞	Coup. '65 (new)	108 @108¼
Coup of '62	111½@111¾	Coup. '67	108 @108¼
Coup. of '64	109¼@109⅜	10-40s	104⅝@104¾
Coup. of '65	110 @110¼	7-30s	107⅝@108

Stocks active, and an investment demand for all railway mortgages, and prices are advancing steadily. Railway shares—market opened firm and higher prices made throughout the list. R. I. took the lead and rose to 103⅝; later there was less buoyancy and the advance lost, but afterwards the market continued strong and advancing, old Southern being the feature and rising to 92¼. At the close prices were all lower, though the business was large. Pacific Mail and R. I. were the heaviest on the list.

Canton	59 @ 59¼	St. Paul	48 @ 48½
Cumberland	37½@ 38	St. Paul pr'f'd.	65 @ 65¼
Quicksilver	25 @ 25½	Mich. Cen.	111¼
Mariposa	7¾@ 8½	Mich. South	91¾@ 91⅞
Pacific Mail	111¾@112	Ill. Cen.	134¼@134½
Atlantic Mail	97 @ 97½	Pittsburg	97¾@ 97⅞
West'n Union	36¾@ 37	Toledo	111⅝@111⅞
N. Y. Cent.	128 @128⅛	Northwestern	59⅞@ 60
Erie	74¼@ 74⅜	do pref'd	73⅞@ 73¾
Hudson	146⅝@147	R. I.	99⅜@ 99½
Reading	94¼@ 94⅜	F. W.	101¾@101⅞
Ohio Cert's	32¾@ 32⅞	Boston W. P.	21 @ 23¼
Hart. & Erie	16¼@ 16½	Harlem	130

Express shares:

Adams	75 @ 75¼	U. S.	74¼@ 75
Merchants	36 @ 36¼	Wells	43¼@ 44
American	71 @ 72		

Border State Bonds:

Missouri 6s	102	Tenn. (old)	63⅝
do new	60⅞		

Mining shares dull:

Quartz Hill	110	Gregory	525
Corydon	40	Smith & Parmlee	280
Walkill	45	Davidson	31

Receipts at the Sub-Treasury to-day	$ 2,131,382
Payments to-day	2,251,039
Balance	98,481,471

New York Cattle Market.

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.

Receipts for the week—Beeves, 4,951; sheep and lambs, 20,862; hogs, 1,910.

Beef in fair demand and somewhat firmer; extra 17¾@18c, prime 17¼@17½c, first quality 16½@16¾c, fair to good 15½@16c, ordinary 14½@15¼c, inferior 10@13c.

Sheep and lambs ¼@½c higher, with fair demand, closing firm; extra 7¾@8c, prime 7@7½c, ordinary and common 5½@6¼c, inferior 5@5¼c.

Hogs fully ½c higher, with light offerings; heavy corn fed $8@8 16, fair to good $7 85@8, light to common $7 75; only seven car loads on sale to-day.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 3—P. M.

Flour in good demand; family $11 25@11 50, fancy $11 75@12 75, extra $10@10 50.

Wheat unchanged and quiet, nothing done. Corn opened dull and closed firmer; ear 83@84c; no demand for shelled. Oats firm at 69@70c., but demand not large. Rye firm at $1 66@1 70. Barley firm at $1 30@1 45 for fall and in some cases holders ask higher rates.

Cotton very dull and prices nominal, at 17½c. for middling.

Provisions firmer but quiet. Mess pork offered at $21 75@22 for old and new. Lard in demand at 13½c., but is held at 13¾c. Bulk meats quiet at 8½@10½c. for shoulders and sides. Bacon firm, with moderate demand, at 9½c. for shoulders, and 12@12½c. for sides, clear ribbed and clear sides. Sugar cured hams 15@16c.

Butter quiet at 33@37c.

Eggs 32c.

Seeds unchanged; clover 13c., timothy $2 50@2 60.

Linseed oil dull at $1 16@1 18.

Hay—dull at $13@15 per ton, on arrival. Beef cattle unchanged and in fair demand, at $4@7 50 gross, the latter rate for extra.

Sheep scarce and firm at full prices, fair to choice $3 50@4 75 per cental gross. The butchers are paying $7 50@8 gross for hogs.

Gold 141½ buying. Exchange plenty and dull. The money market is easy at 8@10 per cent.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, Feb. 3—P. M.

Flour quiet but firm, and prices unchanged. Sales at $12 75 for white winter extra, and $9@11 for spring extra.

Wheat moderately active but irregular. No. 1 in good demand at $2 08½@2 09¼, closing at $2 08. No. 2 sold early at $2 05¼, declining to $2 04½@2 04¾ at the close; market firm. New corn fairly active and firmer, with sales at 82½@83c, closing at 82¾@83c. Old corn was quiet at 85½c. No. 1 oats quiet; sales at 58¾@58⅞c, closing at inside price. Rye quiet but firmer; small sales at $1 51@1 55. Barley, market nominal.

Provisions, market firm and buoyant. Mess pork $21 25; first-class brands were held at $21 50; 200 bbls old mess sold at $20. Sweet pickled hams moderately active at 12½c. English meats ½c higher; sales reported at 10¼@11½c, loose, for Cumberland, short rib, and short clear middies. Bulk meats higher, with sales of dry salted shoulders at 8¼@8¾c, loose. Green hams firm at 11@11¼c, Lard ½c higher; sales at 12¾@12⅞c.

Grease firm; choice white sold at 11½.

Dressed hogs firm, closing at $7 85@8 85, dividing on 200 pounds. The prices for live hogs were nominally 20@25c higher. Very little business.

Receipts—Flour, 4,320 bbls; wheat, 1,700 bushels; corn, 63,000 do; oats, 14,000 do; dressed hogs, 4,400; live do, 1,200.

Shipments—Flour, 4,900 bbls; corn, 5,700 bushels; dressed hogs, 2,580 head; live, 880.

Memphis Market.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 3.

Cotton quiet; middling nominally 17¾@18c; receipts 3,319 bales; exports to 5,544 bales.

Flour firm and tending upward; superfine $9@9 70.

Pork scarce and firm at $24. Bacon dull; clear sides 15c. Bulk meats firm and active; shoulders 8¾@9c; clear sides 12c. Lard 13@14c.

Corn steady at 83@85c. Oats 78@80c. Bran 36c. Hay $29.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 3—P. M.

Flour quiet and unchanged.

Wheat steady; red $2 55@2 85. Corn active; large sales of prime white for shipment at $1 20@1 22, mixed Western $1 20, prime yellow $1 15@1 17. Oats dull at 73c. Rye dull at $1 55.

Clover seed unchanged.

Provisions active; bulk ribs 10¾c, clear sides 11¼c.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 3.

Cattle active and firmer; sales 1,200 head at 10@10½c. for extra western steers, 8@9½c. for fair to good, and 5@7½c. for common.

Sheep in fair demand, at an advance; 6,000 sold at 7@7c.

Hogs in good demand, at an advance; 3,500 sold at $1 50 net.

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[illegible]

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the Chief Quartermaster, Military Division of the Missouri, St. Louis, [illegible]